

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1971

Established 1887

U.S. Agrees to Devalue Dollar

Rate Not Revealed; Others Will Revalue

By James Goldborough

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Dec. 14 (AP).—The United States agreed formally today to devalue the dollar in return for the revaluation of "some other currencies." The agreement to change the value of the dollar for the first time since 1934 was announced in a communiqué following the third and final meeting between Presidents Richard Nixon and Georges Pompidou on this island of Terceira. The agreement came at the end of the second long tête-à-tête which was devoted exclusively to economic and monetary matters. In addition to the accord on parity changes, the two men agreed that currency fluctuation bands around the new fixed parities could be widened from their present 1.5 percent on each side of parity. The United States has been arguing for as wide a fluctuation band as possible so that currencies could ride up and down in response to supply and demand. The Common Market, however, which has separate currencies but common farm prices, finds that wider bands create administrative havoc. The United States had been arguing for 3 percent on either side of parity for a total of 6 percent, and the EEC has wanted to limit it to 2 percent on either side, adding up to 4 percent.

Rates to Be Worked Out

Neither the new exchange rates nor the new margins were revealed, as both men took pains in the communiqué to indicate that the new monetary system that was evolving could only be worked out by all the countries concerned. It will be the prime subject of the Group of Ten meeting which gets under way in Washington Friday and continues Saturday. In addition, any devaluation of the dollar must be approved by Congress. On his return to Washington today, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said that, while "I would not now predict we will settle the matter this weekend," he expects the Nixon-Pompidou agreement to "contribute enormously" to an early solution of Western monetary ills.

The agreement was reached only after France, speaking for the European Economic Community, agreed to the "imminent opening" of trade negotiations between the United States and the EEC. The communiqué said that the EEO was "preparing a mandate which would permit the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States in order to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to establish the agenda for the examination of fundamental questions in the area of trade."

This is a key paragraph in it unlocks the way to agreement in the interest of a "lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments." devalue the dollar without making sure that the new parities will be stable, and this stability is to be achieved through a more favorable balance of trade. The United States especially has in mind measures that would provide freer access for its agricultural products to the highly protectionist Common Market.

Strong Commitment for Talks

Mr. Nixon got a strong commitment from the EEC for these trade talks. In the joint statement, Mr. Pompidou undertakes along with France's Common Market partners to begin trade talks in the interest of a "lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments." Whose balance of payments is not specified, but it is obviously the United States'. Mr. Connally has predicted an \$11 billion deficit for next year, but the new agreement could, conceivably, turn this around. If the new parities succeeded in turning around this predicted deficit, Washington will have achieved most of what it wanted when the administration called for a \$3 billion turnaround in the balance of payments.

The two presidents and their spokesmen were careful not to specify figures in their remarks to the press, but Ron Ziegler, the White House spokesman, said that "specific figures were mentioned." He said the new parities would be part of the overall agreement that must be worked out by the Group of Ten. It is clear, however, that the key percentages have taken shape during Mr. Pompidou's talks with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and now Mr. Nixon, and through the U.S. contacts with the Japanese which have been under way in Honolulu.

Talks Were Hard and Tough

The talks here were hard and tough and this was evident from the faces of the two presidents when they walked out of the stucco-walled general council building into a blinding sun and grinding new cameras. Today's meeting ran on 90 minutes longer than had been expected, indicating the difficulty the two men had putting a statement together. French sources said after the meeting that it was "possible" that an agreement could be found during the Group of Ten meeting, but it would depend on the other countries as well. Mr. Pompidou, speaking briefly to the press, said that he hoped the United States and France would be in agreement during the meeting, and that this would facilitate an overall agreement. Mr. Pompidou also stressed again that he had been speaking for the entire EEC during these talks, which means that the major countries now are over the main hurdles.

The United States has now accepted the Common Market's "commitment to negotiate on trade" as the quid pro quo for which Washington agrees to devalue. In these trade talks, Washington will not only be trying to improve the U.S. export position vis-à-vis the Common Market, but will try to limit the community's expansion into third areas such as the former EFTA countries Austria, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The Joint Statement

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, The Azores, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The text of a joint statement by President Nixon and President Pompidou:

President Nixon and President Pompidou reached a broad area of agreement on measures necessary to achieve a settlement at the earliest possible date of the immediate problems of the international monetary system. In cooperation with other nations concerned, they agreed to work toward a prompt realignment of exchange rates through a devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of some other currencies. This realignment could, in their view, under present circumstances be accomplished by broader permissible margins of fluctuation around the newly established exchange rates.

Aware of the interest of measures involving trade for a lasting equilibrium of the balance of payments, President Pompidou confirmed that France, together with the governments of the other countries which are members of the European Economic Community, was preparing the mandate which would permit the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States in order to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to establish the agenda for the examination of fundamental questions in the area of trade.

President Nixon underscored the contribution that vigorous implementation by the United States of measures to restore domestic wage-price stability and productivity would make toward international equilibrium and the defense of the new dollar exchange rate. The presidents agreed that discussion should be undertaken promptly in appropriate forums to resolve fundamental and interrelated issues of monetary reform.



SMILING THROUGH—French President Georges Pompidou and U.S. President Richard Nixon in final tête-à-tête at conclusion of their two days of talks in the Azores.

Congressmen Await Devaluation Details

Washington Cautious, But Approves

By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—President Nixon returned today from his historic meeting with French President Georges Pompidou to a capital cautiously approving his agreement to devalue the dollar. Key senators and House members voiced support for Mr. Nixon's decision, but anxiously awaited details of the bare-bones announcement in the Azores communiqué. At the Treasury Department, a spokesman told a reporter: "I do not know what [the announcement] means. If they agreed to work toward devaluation, it sounds the same to me as actual devaluation." The New York Stock Exchange remained calm, with analysts suggesting that investors were awaiting clarification before committing themselves. The American financial community, in opinions voiced by Wall Street experts, reacted favorably. There was general agreement that a modest drop in the dollar's value relative to other currencies would be a small price for the United States to pay if it brought international monetary stability and averted the danger of world-wide depression.

London Sees Azores Accord As Way to Monetary Peace

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Dealers in London today saw the accord reached in the Azores between President Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou as improving the chance for monetary peace. Bankers said that they hoped to see fixed exchange rates soon restored for a period after the long months of "floating." They said that they expected longer-term moves over the next few months to secure a thorough reform of the whole global monetary system. The British Treasury declined to comment until officials studied fuller reports of the statement from the Azores. One banker said that, although no percentage figures were mentioned, the news still made an early agreement on figures more likely when the Western world's richest nations meet in Washington Friday. Precise figures are normally reserved for weekend statements when banks are closed. According to Associated Press-Dow Jones, one London banker

indicated that he was annoyed by the heavy trading set off by the Azores announcement. "In all my years on the foreign exchange market, today's reaction to what is a piece of non-news is possibly the most damning criticism of the way most dealers behave. I have ever come across," the foreign exchange manager at one leading London merchant bank said. "About the only thing it means to me," he said, "is that it now seems slightly more likely that a solution to the crisis will emerge at the Group of Ten meeting than it seemed this morning." In Parliament, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said that he was going to Washington Friday. "I believe a settlement at that meeting is possible. I should add, however, that the problems are complex. While I hope for a settlement at Washington, I should not be unduly optimistic." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

But Are Surprised at Early Announcement

EEC Officials Welcome Devaluation Move

By Richard Norton-Taylor BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Common Market circles here welcomed the Nixon-Pompidou declaration from the Azores today, although they had some mixed feelings about the implication that the French president was speaking for Western Europe as a whole. Although they had taken for granted that the dollar would be devalued in a general currency realignment—the market's executive commission has been calling for this for several months—they were somewhat surprised that Mr. Nixon had officially announced a decision to devalue before this weekend's ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten. It is widely interpreted here that the declaration's reference to a "revaluation of certain other currencies" meant that the French franc would remain at its present rate. France has made it clear over the last few weeks that it was willing to agree to wider exchange rate bands, from the present 1.5 percent to 2 1/2 or 3 percent. There is also talk here of a slightly wider margin between the five currencies of the Common Market-countries. Earlier in the monetary crisis, France had insisted that the existing exchange rate margins should not be touched, and that the margins inside the Common Market should, in fact, be reduced. Common Market officials welcomed President Nixon's apparently softer line on trade concessions. Whereas Treasury Secretary John Connally has been insisting on "tangible" trade concessions from America's partners before a monetary settlement, it appears that all the United States now wants is an "imminent" start of trade talks on short-term problems. Common Market ambassadors in Brussels will be discussing a negotiating mandate tomorrow morning, and it is at least considered possible now for William Eberle, President Nixon's special trade representative, to return to Brussels for trade negotiations with the market executive commission within the next week.

Bonn Not Surprised

BONN, Dec. 14 (WP).—West German government sources said that they had been expecting President Nixon's statement on dollar devaluation ever since Mr. Connally signalled the U.S. position at the Group of Ten meeting in Rome two weeks ago. However, while the sources greeted the Azores communiqué with guarded optimism, they warned that Mr. Nixon's action does not mean that an immediate end to the international monetary crisis is in sight. An announcement issued on behalf of Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said: "We are not surprised by the statement of President Nixon insofar as devaluation of the dollar is concerned because it corresponds to the models discussed in Rome." In private, ministry officials asserted that the communiqué language did not mark any significant change or step forward in the U.S. position. It was valuable, they said, chiefly as a clear, on-the-record statement of Mr. Connally's earlier remarks.

Longest SALT Session

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators, working hard toward a strategic arms limitation treaty, held their longest meeting today and scheduled another round of talks tomorrow. The session at the American embassy ran three hours and 10 minutes.

City Pounded by Guns, Planes a Starts Assault on Dacca

Dacca, Dec. 14.—Indian air assault on Dacca today, the capital of East Pakistan, after a series of air strikes after a Pakistani surrender. The Pakistani air force was reported to have been destroyed. The Indian air force is reported to have bombed Dacca and other East Pakistani cities. The Indian government is reported to have announced that it had captured 4,102 Pakistani regulars and 4,066 paramilitary soldiers so far—most of them, presumably, on the eastern front.

Russia again vetoes UN truce resolution; other India-Pakistan war news on Page 2.

in the city, and India trumpeted this as an "abdication" that left administrative responsibility to the government of Bangladesh, the East Pakistani secessionist name for what they call their independent new nation. India also claimed that part of the defenders' garrison surrendered on the city's outskirts today after a "very brief encounter" ended the enemy detachment's efforts to reach safety in Dacca. India said the enemy group included a brigadier, the highest-ranking captive taken so far, and eight other senior officers. India reported heavy fighting today around other pockets of enemy resistance in East Pakistan but said that it had sealed off all escape routes for the province's Pakistani soldiers, estimated to have numbered between 70,000 and 80,000 when this third India-Pakistan war began 11 days ago. India said today that it had captured 4,102 Pakistani regulars and 4,066 paramilitary soldiers so far—most of them, presumably, on the eastern front.

Feels Soviet Support a Imperils His Visit

Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Nixon feels his visit to India next Monday imperiled if the U.S. government encourages actions in East Pakistan that would be seen as Soviet support. The State and Defense Departments declined comment again today on reports that an American aircraft carrier might be used for evacuation of people from East Pakistan. As of today there are 208 American officials in Pakistan, along with 219 dependents, he said. The dependents are all in Islamabad. The officials are at posts in West Pakistani cities, except for 17 in Dacca.

Six Homes Assaulted

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Six homes were seriously injured in a series of raids throughout the day on prominent Belfast citizens. In the last few hours gunmen have shot and wounded the wife of a Belfast magistrate, forced an 81-year-old woman out of her home before destroying part of it, attacked and seriously injured the husband of a senator, and bombed houses belonging to a number of the ruling Unionist party and a magistrate. The latest incident happened when the man's wife opened the door to two gunmen. They opened up on the man, seriously wounding him in the head and chest. He is John Garrett, a Protestant and a sergeant in the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve.

Prominent Belfast Citizens Terrorist Targets; One Is Shot

BELFAST, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Tonight's assault was the sixth of the day on homes of prominent Belfast citizens, four of which were located in Belfast's exclusive Malone residential area. The wave of terror came as British Home Secretary Reginald Maudling began peace-seeking talks in the battered city. Police said Sen. Edith Gallagher's husband answered a knock on the door and sustained serious head injuries in a struggle with an armed man. A shot was fired but did not hit anyone. Youth Attack Bomb blasts damaged the home of David Wilkinson, a former chairman of a ruling Unionist party association, and the home of a judge. Three armed youths burst into the home of another judge, William Christie, and his wife was grazed by a bullet as she grappled with the intruders. A bomb planted by the gang failed to explode. In a fifth incident, two gunmen fled after being attacked by a woman householder, police said. The attacks came only two days after the murder of Sen. Jack Barnhill at his border farmhouse in the northwest corner of the province. The "Official" wing of the Irish Republican Army yesterday had admitted responsibility for this attack, but denied that they had intended to kill the senator. Police today said a post-mortem confirmed that Mr. Barnhill was shot twice. A security screen was thrown around Mr. Maudling at the start of his two days of talks here. The British minister first spent an hour with Northern Ireland (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

East Germanys to Sign Accords in Bonn Friday

(AP).—West and Soviet Union, A government spokesman said State Secretaries Egon Bahr, of West Germany, and Michael Kohl, of East Germany, agreed to sign their accord on West German access to West Berlin at the Palais Schomburgk, where Mr. Brandt has his office. In West Berlin meanwhile, a city senate spokesman said the city's wall passage accord with East Germany is expected to be signed soon; afterward by Senate Director Ulrich Mueller and East German State Secretary Guenther Kohrt.

City Pounded by Planes, Guns

Indians Launch Assault on Dacca

(Continued from Page 1) Indian territory prevent their being reinforced or resupplied. New Delhi refused to say how many troops it has deployed around Pakistan since a paratroop drop Saturday began the tightening of its noose around the city. But a spokesman here said three infantry columns, supported by armor and artillery, were advancing on Dacca.

The war had a population estimated at 575,000 but which many civilians have fled in the last week and a half. Radio Pakistan said four Indian aircraft were downed by Dacca ground fire during air raids last night. Chartist S&H Dropping In Rawalpindi, a Pakistani spokesman said enemy paratroopers were still being dropped "in various areas to maintain pressure."

India reported that its paratroops column dropped Saturday had linked up with other troops near Dacca to form a three-pronged assault force. Pakistan maintained, "Our troops are regrouping and have formed a solid wall in the face of the advancing enemy." The Indian spokesman here who announced the start of the artillery attack today, but denied that air raids were being staged, said: "I can give you no details on the targets, but they are all military targets." The Indian assault brigades were equipped with artillery as large as 130-mm pieces, with a range of a little more than 15 miles. An Indian spokesman said Dacca was being pounded "on all sides."



WAR CLOUDS—Mushrooming cloud of smoke over Dacca after an Indian air attack on the city's airfield.

Blocks U.S. Resolution in UN

Russia Employs Veto 3d Time In 9 Days to Kill Truce Bid

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 (WP).—The Soviet Union vetoed a U.S. resolution last night calling for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal in the war between India and Pakistan.

It was the third Soviet veto in nine days in the Security Council. The resolution was almost identical to one passed in the General Assembly Dec. 7, but regretted India's failure to comply with the assembly resolution. The same resolution was vetoed in the council Dec. 5.

The White House quickly condemned the latest veto and charged Russia had "invented there was hope of agreement."

Urgent Session The United States had called the council into urgent session Sunday to demand Indian compliance with the assembly resolution. It appeared then that the resolution was heading for a Soviet veto, but U.S. Ambassador George Bush denied that he was seeking a veto for propaganda purposes.

This vote on the U.S. draft was 11 to 3, with two abstentions. Britain and France have abstained on all resolutions so far to end the conflict.

Italy and Japan then introduced a new resolution that called on "all parties concerned" to take measures to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities. This appeared to be a concession to India's insistence that there could be no cease-fire unless the secessionist Bangladesh government was a party to it. Previous resolutions have mentioned only India and Pakistan.

The new resolution also calls for an immediate opening of negotiations and appoints a committee of three Security Council members to assist India and Pakistan in bringing peace to the area.

The council spent its first hour on the conflict debating a Soviet proposal to hear a Bangladesh representative. Foreign Minister Solomon A. J. Pratt, of Sierra Leone, serving as council president, interpreted the rules to mean that the council could hear individuals but not representatives of a state not recognized by the world community.

Individual Not Envoy Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik then suggested that Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury be heard as an individual. He is the chief Bangladesh representative in New York.

China and Argentina objected and Mr. Pratt said he would have to put the matter to a vote. Mr. Malik then said he had never intended to seek a vote and withdrew the request to hear Mr. Chowdhury. It was the third time this request had failed.

In the debate before and after the vote, Mr. Malik and Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh restated their familiar views while, in the field, Indian troops advanced closer toward Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan.

Mr. Malik charged the United States with avoiding the fundamental issue—a simultaneous cease-fire and a political solution in East Pakistan "which respected the rights of the 75 million people."

He charged China with pursuing a "chauvinist, great-power course" and said Peking had provoked a crisis in East Pakistan for its great-power purposes. He said Peking was then setting Asians against Asians in a policy borrowed from the United States.

Governor Quits

The governor wrote the mass resignation draft, dissociating his cabinet and himself from further actions by President Mohammed Yahya Khan's central administration, with a shaking hand as Indian MIG-17s were destroying his official residence nearby, the wire dispatch said.

Heavy Casualties

Defense Minister Ram, in his Parliament speech today, said that Pakistan has suffered heavy losses of men and material and that "only foreign aid and supplies can keep their forces fighting."

Change of Balance

Yesterday's vote was 79 to 7, with 36 abstentions. The United States abstained on the grounds that the resolution would change the balance of Security Council Resolution 242, on which all Middle East peace-making ventures are based, and that it would not resolve the differences that Mr. Jarring had been unable to overcome.

Chittagong Bombed

In another blow to the Pakistani "peace" situation in the east, India claimed today to have set Chittagong harbor installations ablaze in a bombardment by planes and ships. Chittagong is East Pakistan's largest port. Pakistan claimed to have downed four enemy planes over Chittagong last night.

India said its aerial and naval forces also attacked Cox's Bazar, a port to the south of Chittagong, in the finger of East Pakistan bordering on Burma.

The air and naval blockade of the southern parts is such that "not a single vessel can here after put out to sea," the Indian Navy said.

India said enemy forces were putting up stiff fights at four pockets in East Pakistan—Khulna, a river port 100 miles southwest of Dacca; the Comilla army base, 50 miles east of Dacca, and at Divalipur, Saldipur and Rangpur.

D. P. Dhar, a senior Indian foreign-affairs expert, met in Moscow today with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and their two and one-half hours of talks were conducted with the "utmost cordiality and fullest understanding," a Tass report from Moscow stated.

However, Afghanistan's King Mohammed Zahir left Moscow today after the development of an apparent rift with the Soviet government in talks about the Pakistan-Indian war. At a Kremlin dinner for the visiting king, whose Moslem country borders Pakistan, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny last night noted that Russia and Afghanistan agree on many world questions, but he conspicuously did not mention the subcontinental war.

In Karachi, it was announced today by Soviet sources that the exchange of about 300 Indian and Pakistani diplomats had been postponed. No new date was fixed for the repatriation, to be accomplished via Colombo, Ceylon. It had been scheduled for today.

Egypt 'Very Satisfied'

Associated Press

UN Assembly Votes to Resume Jarring Mission; Israel Bars It

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 (WP).—The General Assembly called yesterday for the resumption of Middle-East peace talks through UN intermediary Gunnar Jarring on terms that Israel had warned would be unacceptable.

The assembly adopted a resolution urging Israel to agree to withdraw from occupied Arab lands in return for Egypt's declaration of willingness to sign a peace treaty.

Egypt agreed and Israel refused, insisting that any withdrawal must be a result of negotiations and not a "precondition."

Mr. Jarring's mission has been stalemated since February when he asked for an Israeli withdrawal agreement. Israel wanted a resolution that called for a resumption of his mediation without mentioning an agreement to withdraw. Egypt wanted a formula like the one adopted.

Israel warned that it would not resume negotiations under such a formula and charged that Egypt would use an extended stalemate as an excuse to resume fighting.

Yesterday's vote was 79 to 7, with 36 abstentions. The United States abstained on the grounds that the resolution would change the balance of Security Council Resolution 242, on which all Middle East peace-making ventures are based, and that it would not resolve the differences that Mr. Jarring had been unable to overcome.

Last year, the United States voted against a similar resolution.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said after the assembly adjourned that he was "very satisfied." He noted that Egypt had won more votes than last year, when the tally was 57 for, 16 against and 39 abstentions. He also said the vote this year might have been worse for him in the light of many African changes of position.

Israel sources said the situation remained as it had been since February: "We are ready to talk to Jarring. The other side shows no sign of being ready to unfreeze." They also see the many abstentions as a movement away from the Jarring memorandum.

The resolution adopted states that territories taken by force must be restored; requests the secretary-general to reactivate the Jarring mission; expresses support for all Mr. Jarring's efforts; "notes with appreciation" Egypt's positive reply to the February initiative; calls on Israel to respond favorably to the initiative.

India Drops Charges Against 5 Journalists

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Charges against five British journalists and photographers under India's Official Secrets Act have been dropped.

The five, arrested in a forbidden area of West Bengal on Dec. 4, are Penny Tweedie, Simon Dring, Peter Gill, Bob Whitaker and Philip Jacobson.

29 Die in Zambian Blast

MUFULIRA, Zambia, Dec. 14 (AP).—At least 29 persons were feared dead today when a train loaded with explosives blew up at a munitions factory siding near here. Many were seriously injured.

Capital Cautiously Approves Devaluation Announcement

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If we are going to begin solving our serious international economic problems," he said.

Chairman William Proxmire, D. Wis., of the Senate-Subcommittee on International Monetary Affairs, called it "most welcome news."

Sen. Proxmire said he anticipated that "if the terms are reasonable and equitable, the Congress will present no obstacle to getting the international monetary system back on the rails."

But Rep. Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declined comment beyond voicing surprise at the Azores announcement and remarking: "If he (the President) wants to change the price of gold, he needs congressional approval for that."

In New York, Chase Manhattan Bank economist Richard Eversett noted that devaluation's long-range effect "depends on what else happens, since we obviously are not going to devalue the dollar except as part of a general settlement."

But he said the impact is likely to be positive for the domestic economy, if only because failure to reach such a general agreement would bring greater dangers.

Another analyst, Lucien Hooper, of W.E. Hutton & Co., Wall Street brokers, agreed that the projected dollar devaluation would have no effect on U.S. business conditions or the price of domestic goods.

He said a formal devaluation would only be a recognition of what has happened anyway since the dollar was allowed to float. But he told a reporter that the present situation, in which currencies float and America has imposed an import tax, could cause a drift toward world depression.

He said France, Germany, Japan, Holland and Italy have already been seriously affected by the crisis since the U.S. clampdown. He recalled a recent talk with a German machine-tool manufacturer who told him he hadn't received an order for three months because of the international monetary uncertainty.

The chief economist for First National City Bank, Leif Olsen, noted that Wall Street long has considered a new monetary settlement a bullish factor for the stock market. He anticipated that formal dollar devaluation in gold terms would be followed by pegging of other currencies at rates somewhat higher in dollar terms than under the floating arrangement and the new parties will be maintained for the time being at least.

Sen. Javits, who had called for dollar devaluation, said a solution to the monetary crisis was "indispensable to avoid a worldwide recession and the key date is before the end of 1971."

Another financial expert, Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., who heads the International Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, said he was confident Congress could authorize a dollar devaluation before adjourning.

He added: "If we fail to act, the international money markets are doomed to more weeks of uncertainty until Congress can reconvene."

Chairman Wright Patman, D. Texas, of the House Banking Committee, "probably would go along" with increasing the price of gold, a spokesman said.

"Right Direction" Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was "sure it wouldn't have been done unless the economy demanded it."

He said devaluation based on a slight rise in the gold price would "be a move in the right direction." He said Congress could act on it, if required, next month.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D. Conn., said the action was "inevitable" and that he would support the legislation necessary to implement this agreement. It clearly demonstrates that the United States has to face up to new realities in the world economy.

After Nixon Bows to Devaluation Dollar Falls on European Markets

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell sharply on European foreign exchange markets today, with the exception of London, following news that President Nixon had agreed in his talks with President Pompidou to the principle of a dollar devaluation in the context of a general currency realignment.

After the announcement, the price of gold on the London free market jumped by 15 cents an ounce to \$43.80. In Paris, the dollar plunged well below the official floor level on the commercial market, reaching a low of 5.5100 francs. No business was done at that level, however, as trading ground to a halt in confusion. The commercial dollar eventually closed at 5.5120-5127, down from 5.5130-5300 yesterday. On the free market it closed at 5.39-38 francs, representing a franc revaluation of 3.14 percent. French dealers reported "limited" Banque de France intervention.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell sharply to close at 3.2675 marks, down from the opening of 3.2750 and the fixing of 3.2725. The closing price was equivalent to a mark revaluation of 12.4 percent. Swiss Franc Higher It also declined sharply against the Swiss franc. A Swiss Bank Corp. dealer quoted it with an unusually wide spread at 28.780-3.850 Swiss francs, down from 28.920-8940 prior to the news and near the record low of 2.8730-60. The dealer said that it now seemed very probable that a currency realignment would occur, but there was no real guidance as to the extent. Another dealer noted that after the announcement, he was unable to obtain rates from Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam or Milan.

In London, the sterling-dollar spot rate held steady around 2.8100, supported by the Bank of England. Dealers were unable to judge the extent of the bank's support, but one said that he thought the bank had been fairly hard hit.

The London market was unimpressed with the communiqué issued after the president's meeting, and most of the activity came from Continental centers and New York.

After the initial confusion, the London market returned to its previous, orderly condition in spot dollars, although there remained a slight quickening of interest in the forward market, where starting well. The six-month sterling premium moved out to just under 15 cents.

The German mark, the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder all advanced against the pound, but the commercial and financial French franc and the Italian lira were little changed.

Dollar Down in Japan TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The dollar continued its decline on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today, closing at a new low of 332.51 yen, down from the previous low of 332.73 yen, posted yesterday.

The new rate is equivalent to an upward yen revaluation of 11.62 percent since the Japanese currency was floated on Aug. 28. The dollar opened at 322.54 yen and recovered to 322.88 yen in the morning. But at noon, it declined to 322.53.

Dealers said that an estimated \$80 million was traded on the market today.

The market closed before the announcement that President Nixon had agreed to a devaluation of the dollar in talks with President Pompidou.

Although it will not come up in the transatlantic trade talks, the United States will also try to improve its commercial balance position by out-competing the EEC with the Communist countries.

The United States would have liked to see trade talks started under way by next weekend's meeting. It seems clear that the 10 percent U.S. import surtax will not be removed until it is seen how far the community plans to go in its negotiations. The United States will, in fact, be negotiating away the tax.

Though no parity percentages were given, it seemed apparent that they would be near the figures the French have wanted—basically a 5 to 7 percent dollar devaluation.

In addition, Mr. Connolly said last night that the United States might not be getting "as much of a revaluation as we really think we are entitled to." Washington had been hoping for an agreement that would revalue the Japanese yen by at least 15 percent, the German mark near its floating level or about 10 percent, and the franc, pound and lira by a couple of percentage points.

Asked about percentages and the possibility of speculation against currencies like the franc between now and the parity agreement, Mr. Pompidou replied cryptically this afternoon that the "franc would be affected," which could be interpreted to mean that the franc would move in the new agreement. On the other hand, it is possible that Mr. Pompidou merely wanted to discourage speculators.

Mr. Pompidou was also asked if the dollar would be returned to convertibility under the new agreement, and he replied, "I'm not in a position to reply." Washington has been strenuously insisting that the entire trade package must be in view before a return to convertibility could be envisaged.

Educated Guesses Some educated guesses are fixing the dollar devaluation at 5 percent, the German revaluation at 8 percent with the franc, pound and lira remaining unchanged. If these turn out to be accurate, it will mean the dollar will pick up a 14 percent edge against the mark and an 8 percent edge against the franc.

The mark, currently floating at over 10 percent above the dollar and franc, would be helped by a similar move.

Surprised if there had to be a further meeting. A spokesman for a leading American bank in London said that "a bubble has been crossed. It will surely cause market furies among the European currencies more than just in their relation to the dollar. But the way floating exchange rates have been moving, there will probably not be a lot of differences from recent levels."

He said that he had no idea what a new price of gold was likely to be but would be surprised if it were lower than \$37 or \$38 an ounce compared with the present fixed price for monetary gold of \$35 an ounce.

Short Report by Tass MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet news agency, Tass, tonight reported the agreement on the devaluation of the dollar in an 11-page factual report from Paris.

It said that President Nixon and President Pompidou had "agreed on the need to revise the currency parities."

News Pleases Italian ROME, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Treasury Minister Mario Ferrari-Aggradi expressed cautious pleasure today over President Nixon's announced readiness to devalue the dollar.

"Every step forward in solving the present monetary problems is ground for pleasure for us," Mr. Ferrari-Aggradi told newsmen.

At an earlier Group of Ten meeting in Rome last month, Mr. Ferrari-Aggradi and other European ministers asked the United States to devalue the dollar as part of a worldwide monetary realignment that would also include an upward revaluation of some strong currencies.

Satisfaction in South Africa JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Nico Diederichs, South Africa's finance minister, who is a leading advocate for increasing the price of gold, reacted cautiously, but with obvious satisfaction, tonight to news of the agreement to devalue the U.S. dollar.

The minister, speaking from his farm in the Orange Free State, said that the news was "welcome." Devaluation of the dollar, he said, meant "an increase in the price of gold in terms of the dollar" and thus South Africa would be able to buy more with its gold in the United States.

Mr. Diederichs said that he had expected Mr. Nixon's announcement of the dollar devaluation but declined to comment in detail until the extent of the devaluation and its effect on other currencies were made known.

South Africa produces about 72 percent of the non-Communist world's gold. At present, most of this is sold on the free market at a premium price of around the fixed \$35 an ounce.

Canada to Follow U.S. OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Canadian Finance Minister Edgar Benson said today that the Canadian dollar would probably float down with the U.S. dollar in any international agreement to devalue the American currency.

"Our position relative to the U.S. dollar should remain relatively the same," he told reporters. The Canadian dollar is now trading at a value worth fractionally more than the U.S. dollar.

WEATHER table listing conditions for various cities like Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Costa Rica, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Istanbul, Las Palmas, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, New York, Nice, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

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News Analysis

at Is Likely to Happen Currencies, Gold Price

By Hobart Rowen

By wider permissible margins of fluctuation. It is possible that the Group of Ten would agree this week-end to let exchange rates move in a "band" 3 percent on either side of par values (instead of 1 percent as at present) before governments must intervene to maintain the value. This, it is expected, would discourage much of the international speculation because it would make it riskier.

Mr. Pompidou with much objection to start the market before an actual on parities had been agreed by the under- significant develop- ment of the dollar. It has picked up some of that through new agreements on sharing the costs of military expenditures overseas, and seeks more through improvement in trade, as agreed to in the Azores.

Within an appreciation of a realignment of 11 percent, officials here predicted that the Japanese yen would go up 15 percent, and European currencies, on the average, would go up 9 percent, compared to the dollar.

But since the Europeans—led by the French—have won their argument for an American "repartition," part of the realignment will be provided by a direct dollar devaluation.

Thus, if the price of gold is raised, say, 7 percent, the mark would have to go up only 5 percent to achieve the 12 percent appreciation against the new exchange rate of the dollar. The yen would have to go up only 8 percent and so on.

The French franc and the British pound would be expected to remain about unchanged, which would mean that those countries would yield a modest trading advantage to the United States (by the size of the dollar devaluation), but would gain a trading advantage with the Japanese and Germans (by the size of their currency revaluations).

Despite the often repeated observation that a change in the price of gold has no meaning, therefore, it has substantial real as well as political importance. There are technical ways, some experts think, of devaluing the dollar without formally increasing the price of gold. But congressional opposition to a direct gold price increase appears to have withered. And, in terms of potential political liabilities, any admission that a change in the price of gold has no meaning, with it, especially when Congress is in the control, as in this case, of another political party.



AN AMERICAN CITIZEN—English-born Mrs. Pamela Digby Churchill Harriman and her husband, ex-diplomat Averell Harriman, arriving Monday at New York's Federal Courthouse, where she was sworn in as a U.S. citizen. Mrs. Harriman is the former daughter-in-law of the late British prime minister, having been married to his son Randolph. She is holding a book entitled "A Welcome to U.S.A. Citizenship."

Senate Vote Keeps Controls On Economy and Curbs Rents

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Senate gave its final approval last night to legislation continuing economic controls and applying federal guidelines to rent-controlled apartments.

The development greatly increased the prospect that tenants in New York will face, under the expected national standards, rent increases smaller than those projected under state and local control and stabilization programs.

The rent measure was contained in a broad legislative package, now expected to win quick House approval and go to the White House. The bill extends President Nixon's anti-inflation program through April 30, 1973. Other provisions included were:

● A section that would make it easier for some workers, especially schoolteachers, to recover retroactively wage increases they were not paid because of the 90-day freeze that began Aug. 15. ● An amendment requiring the payment of a 5.5 percent raise for federal civilian employees and military men beginning on Jan. 1 rather than June 30, the date Mr. Nixon had proposed.

● A requirement subjecting the present chairman of the Pay Board and the Price Commission to Senate confirmation within 60 days and future—but not present—members of the two agencies to the same clearance. ● A measure preventing an unregulated mass transportation system, such as New York's Metropolitan Transit Authority, from raising fares without the prior approval of the Price Commission.

The conferees knocked out a Senate amendment exempting newspapers and other communications media from wage-price controls on First Amendment grounds. A vague House provision on the same issue also was dropped.

Meanwhile, the Price Commission said today that, in a survey of the nation's biggest businesses, 44 percent of them gave assurances that they would try to "hold the line" on price increases.

C. Jackson Grayson, the commission chairman, said in a statement that about 40 percent of the companies answering his earlier request for information on their intentions said that they planned to ask the agency for increases.

The breakdown was clearly intended to encourage those in and out of the government with doubts about Phase 2 and to keep up the commission's pressure on unions and suppliers who can drive up costs.

The commission stressed that, while many of the companies were "determined" to avoid increases, they expressed "concern over the impact increased costs could have on their current plans." The commission statement said: "This concern is completely justified, the chairman noted, and it underscores the absolute necessity for every sector (of the economy) to cooperate in our common battle against inflation."

The commission has warned that it will not automatically permit companies to pass on their cost increases to consumers. But there is considerable concern among businessmen over a profit squeeze and the agency acknowledges that its policy has limits.

Mr. Grayson had sent telegrams to the nation's 1,500 largest companies, which must win advance approval before they can raise prices, asking them to indicate their intentions. He has received about 1,000 replies so far.

Bill Advances On Campaign Cost Reform

Senate Approves Conferees' Version

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a bill that makes the first major effort in 40 years to hold down campaign costs and reveal the source and use of political money.

The Senate approved the final compromise version—introduced by Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, House manager of the bill, said he does not expect to seek House approval until after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 18 for its second session. Rep. Hays reportedly told conferees that too many members have left for home with the understanding that the bill would not come up for a final vote this session.

Since the bill would not take effect until 60 days after enactment, delay until January would make it ineffective for the first two presidential primaries in New Hampshire and Florida. But all Democratic candidates have pledged to abide by the spending ceilings in the bill approved by the conferees, and the big television spending which the bill seeks to control would not come until later in the campaigns.

President Nixon has let it be known that he will sign the bill. He vetoed one limited to holding down TV spending last year.

Attempt at Control

The bill attempts to control rapidly rising campaign costs by imposing a ceiling on the amounts presidential candidates and Congress could spend on TV and other costly advertising.

The bill would limit spending in next year's presidential election to \$12.5 million for each candidate after he is nominated at his party's national convention. The formula worked out would limit presidential candidates to spending \$8.4 million on radio and TV next year, compared with \$12.6 million spent on the Republican campaign in 1968.

The bill also provides that candidates for federal offices may not spend more than 10 cents per voting-age person in the area where they are running, for TV, newspaper, magazine, billboard advertising and mass telephone campaigns. A House provision to include postage for mass mailings under this 10-cent limit was deleted from the bill. Not more than 60 percent of the total could be spent on any one of the media, such as TV or newspapers.

Also approved was a Senate provision for an increase in the amount that could be spent on advertising if the cost of living increases.

Equal-Time Provision

The equal-time provision of law which the Senate sought to repeal to permit TV debates between major party candidates without being required to give minor candidates equal time was dropped. It had become controversial in the House and the White House.

The conferees acted further to hold down TV costs by requiring that broadcasters sell time to candidates at the lowest rate they give a large advertiser. The House bill would have required only that broadcasters charge not more than the rate paid by an occasional advertiser.

The bill places no overall ceiling on campaign spending, nor does it limit individual contributions, except by candidates. The other section of the bill requires detailed reporting and disclosure of campaign contributions and spending. The present law is so full of loopholes that much of the flow of political money goes unreported.

300 Hannover Leftists Driven From Building

HANNOVER, West Germany, Dec. 14 (AP).—Four hundred club-wielding policemen early today stormed an abandoned building that had been occupied by 300 young leftists.

Nine persons, including five policemen were injured in the ensuing battle and 108 occupiers were taken into custody. Most of them were released later in the day.

Skyscraper Cracks

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Tenants were evacuated and traffic diverted yesterday when a 40-story building on Broadway and 32nd Street developed a huge crack.

10,000 Allied Troops Mass For New Drive in Cambodia

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—South Vietnamese reconnaissance teams moved into the Chup rubber plantation in eastern Cambodia today to guide in 10,000 allied troops massing for battle on the outskirts of the Communist stronghold.

Military sources in Saigon said the 30-man patrols landed in the sprawling plantation from U.S. helicopters to track down an estimated 9,000 North Vietnamese troops believed in the area.

Military sources said today 4,000 Cambodian troops have joined a 6,000-man South Vietnamese task force spread out along the eastern edge of the 100-square-mile plantation, which has not been worked since last year because of the war.

The allied troops were centered around the tiny town of Chup, which was occupied 18 days ago without fighting by South Vietnamese paratroopers, soon after the start of the current allied drive in eastern Cambodia.

Lt. Col. Tran Van Phay, commander of South Vietnam's 8th Airborne Battalion, said that his men killed seven Communists today while patrolling around Chup.

Many of the same troops battled for four days last week around the town of Cambe, 20 miles to the northeast. The South Vietnamese command reported 750 Communists killed in that fighting, and 75 government troops killed and 100 wounded.

A communiqué said American troops flew 300 helicopter sorties and 15 jet air strikes yesterday and early today in support of the troops in eastern Cambodia.

Airlines Agree To Raise Fares Within Europe

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Major airlines today agreed on average increases of 5 percent on flights within Europe and between Europe and Africa.

Fares within the Middle East, within Africa, between the Middle East and Africa and between Europe and the Middle East will remain the same.

The new fare package, to come into force next April, was approved by the airlines meeting within the framework of the International Air Transport Association.

Airlines yesterday approved a new package for North Atlantic fares which generally reduced the cost of flying those routes.

IATA spokesmen said the European package remains to be definitively tied up because one airline wants the inclusion of a new type of promotional flight.

The airline, sources said, is British European Airways.

The spokesmen said they do not foresee any trouble in getting final agreement soon, as airlines have already approved a 5 percent increase in most other types of promotional fares.

Scott Predicts U.S. Troop Cuts Soon in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, predicted yesterday that "across-the-board" troop reductions are on the horizon in Europe.

Sen. Scott did not elaborate on the subject in his annual minority leader's report to the Senate. The senator also urged strict neutrality by all nations in the Indo-Pakistani war. He criticized those Democrats seeking their party's presidential nomination for injuring American attempts to stay neutral in the war.

He also expressed the hope that a peaceful solution would be found to the continuing tension in the Middle East. Sen. Scott noted that defense spending is at the lowest percentage of the budget in more than 20 years, while domestic expenditures are at a record high.

Court Upholds Murder Verdict Against Manson

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (AP).—A superior court judge yesterday confirmed a jury's life imprisonment sentence in the second murder trial of Charles Manson.

The judge called him "just another, why defendant similar to cases that come before this court every week."

Judge Raymond Choate denied a defense attorney's plea for a new trial and upheld the jury's verdict against Manson in the slaying of musician Gary Hinman and movie starlet Sharon Tate and six others in an earlier trial.

Papal Award to Nervi

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has awarded the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great to the noted Italian architect Pier Luigi Nervi, who designed the modernistic audience hall in the Vatican, the Vatican said today.

NATO Line Is Criticized By Pravda

Security Conference Obstacles Are Seen

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, criticizing the line taken by the NATO powers at Brussels last weekend, today accused the United States and Britain of raising new obstacles to the holding of a European security conference.

An authoritative commentary in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, objected to the "blockade" approach being advanced by Washington. It charged Secretary of State William F. Rogers with trying to stall the European conference by urging Western powers to hold a special gathering to work out a "common line" toward Moscow and its allies.

This merely seeks to "create another artificial obstacle" on the way to a security conference, Pravda asserted.

Soviet sources said Moscow was eager to begin preliminary talks in Helsinki on a multilateral basis early in 1972 so that neutrals as well as members of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could be represented. They said that in principle the preliminary talks could take up the critical issue of mutual force reductions by the two alliances.

But despite renewed NATO pressure, the Soviet sources added that Moscow had taken no decision yet to extend an invitation to Manlio Brosio, the Italian diplomat designated in early October by several NATO members to explore Soviet views on the question of force reductions. Mr. Rogers and others have criticized Moscow for this delay.

The United States and other NATO powers have been pressing for a start on talks about force reductions both separate from a security conference and before moving into the preliminary preparations for the conference.

The commentary in Pravda today was taken as the first sign of Moscow's disappointment that the vigorous campaign on behalf of the security conference has not succeeded in winning a more flexible approach from the Western alliance.

Trial Data Free To U.S. Poor In Petty Cases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously yesterday that states must furnish free trial records for poor persons who wish to appeal misdemeanor convictions, even in cases involving only fines.

The direction extended to petty cases a landmark 1956 Supreme Court decision, Griffin vs. Illinois, which said that in felony cases, indigent defendants must be given free trial transcripts to use in appealing to higher courts.

Meanwhile, the court was asked virtually to sweep away the states' anti-abortion laws by ruling that it is unconstitutional for the government to interfere with women's control over their own bodies.

In arguments over the constitutionality of the anti-abortion laws of Texas and Georgia, two women lawyers challenged the states. If their grounds were adopted by the court, the result would probably be to invalidate all laws that restrict physicians in performing therapeutic abortions.

The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, which sponsored the competition, announced that Dr. Kuznets and the other winners were selected for a total of \$625,152 in awards after receiving 300 research proposals from 35 countries.

The foundations also announced that the competition would be renewed for a second year, with a deadline for proposals on Feb. 1, 1972. The winners are scheduled to be chosen in April, 1972.

Dr. Kuznets's award of \$41,950 is for a two-year research study of "the interrelations between population and economic growth in developing countries." Other recipients included: Juan Diez-Nicola, University of Madrid, \$33,800 for two years; Nora Federici, University of Rome, \$50,000 for one year; Jack R. Goody, University of Cambridge, \$15,500 for two years; and Massimo Livi-Fulci, University of Florence, \$40,000 for two years.

Train Wreck Kills 4

ZARAGOZA, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Four persons were killed and 18 injured, three seriously, when the Bilbao-Barcelona express collided with a freight train near this northern Spanish city early today.

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Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including "on Boats to Dec...", "on European...", "her Currencies to Re...", "ixion Agrees to...", "f Dollar, Rate...", "omise Bill...", "reign Aid...", "by House...", "ion also provides...", "in military credit...", "ch \$300 million could...", "This clause was add...", "the votes of Demo...", "ors who want larger...", "n foreign aid but are...", "o help bolster the Is...", "y forces.", "no certainty that the...", "id accept the com...", "pling plan. A group of...", "rities there, who have...", "tending to filibuster...", "ap resolution, met to...", "confirmed their in-", "more decisive action...", "aid program now.", "Panther...", "Gets Bail...", "ing Appeal...", "Mich. Dec. 14 (UPI).", "gan Supreme Court...", "rdered the release on...", "in Sinclair Jr., former...", "her leader, while he...", "9 1/2-to-10-year sen-", "sensation of two mari-", "ettes.", "Justices signing the...", "their decision on the...", "g bill that passed the...", "Legislature last week...", "s awaiting Gov. Wil-", "litz's signature.", "asure reduces the pen-", "sion of marijuana...", "num sentence of one...", "and a fine of \$1,000.", "s sentenced to prison...", "ago when possession...", "y. He had been con-", "viction twice before...", "set at \$2,500.



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Unselling a Presidential Program

As the first session of the 92d Congress draws to a close, a sentiment compounded of embarrassment and incredulity must seize anyone who goes back to review the enthusiasms with which it began. We were to have a "New American revolution," one incited by the Nixon administration and devoted to restoring—yes—"Power to the People." The centerpiece of all this was to be the enactment of revenue-sharing legislation, whose impact—administration aides let it be known—was likely to be more important than anything that had happened in this country since the American Revolution. Moreover, although they didn't come right out and say it, you could hardly fail to get the idea that their proposals for reorganizing the federal bureaucracy must represent, at a minimum, the most far-reaching governmental reforms since Diocletian rearranged the empire.

Well, all that is stuck in committee. The other goals which Mr. Nixon announced as interrelated parts of his program haven't materialized either. Health care and welfare reform and the salvage of our environment are creeping along. So far as the last of the President's stated objectives is concerned—prosperity in peacetime without joblessness or inflation—newly created wage and price control boards stand as lonely and rather ironic monuments to the slogan "Power to the People."

It would be perhaps too painful to dredge up all this rhetoric if there were not some lessons to be drawn from it and if there were not others besides the administration to share responsibility for what has occurred. On the latter point, it is accurate to say that in relation to most (though not all) of Mr. Nixon's legislative goals, the new American revolution has merely had an unfortunate tangle with the old congressional counterrevolution. Whether Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee has some sort of arrangement to bring forth a version of his own revenue-sharing bill the administration will support, and whether Chairman Long of the Senate Finance Committee will fulfill his commitment to release some recognizable version of Mr. Nixon's welfare reform from his committee remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that Congress, thus far, has done its bit to stymie and stall the President's proposals, a process to which the liberals' lack of interest has contributed. And there is no doubt either that the three-to-five-week attention span, of which we of the media and other commentators seem capable at best, has played an accessory part. Indeed, it is an open question as to who seemed to lose interest first following the initial deluge of excited comment: the administration or the press. One merely records it as a fact that the fickleness and susceptibility to changing fashions that mark our public discourse tend to make Seventh Avenue look, by comparison, like a model of stability.

Having acknowledged the part that a stubborn Congress and an easily distracted press have played in the disposition of Mr. Nixon's program, however, we would still reserve the lion's share of responsibility for the administration. And we are thinking

specifically of the overblown, blitkrieg approach, rhetorical and otherwise, it has adopted in presenting its policies to Congress and (via the media) to the nation. Congressional resistance, media indifference, and the suspicion of both that the administration doesn't really mean business, can only be enhanced by this ad-campaign quality that characterizes White House enthusiasms and which regularly seems to mean that whatever was said to be imperative last week or last month has been summarily and mysteriously canceled.

Consider how the new American revolution came to us. It came on the heels of an intense midterm congressional election campaign in which both the President and the Vice-President had made lawlessness the issue, arguing that it was vital to send men to Congress on the basis of whether they would support the President's proposals in this area. But when Mr. Nixon delivered his State of the Union message to the newly assembled Congress only a short while later, lawlessness had gone the way of the egret. Instead of proposals to test the mettle of the legislators on the law-and-order issue, we got the new American revolution. And we got a drumfire campaign: Administration officials were suddenly flying around the country demanding instant support of the revolution and sign-on-the-line commitments, as well as threatening to foment public groundswells against members of either body who refused to go along. This, mind you, well before much of the legislation had even been formulated into the message stage because the administration had yet to decide what was going to be in it.

Surely this incomprehensible technique, followed by an equally sudden and equally mysterious silence, has a great deal to do with the degree of seriousness and the sense of urgency Congress accords the President's proposals. So too does the administration's unfortunate habit of trying to sell much of its program as pretty much the opposite of what it is—the welfare reform being a prime example. Finally, no one can calculate what harm was done to the administration's credibility as a promoter of legislative goals by Mr. Nixon's offering up as the first sacrifice of his new economic policy the specific domestic programs he had described as his highest priorities a very short time before.

We bring all this up because: (1) We think much of the program buried beneath the glittering rhetoric was in fact sound, eminently worth enactment and deserving of more serious treatment than its administration sponsors gave it; (2) The who-struck-John summations of Congress's success and failure in this session will momentarily be upon us with all the obscuring of responsibility that entails, and (3) We believe that with a presidential campaign already heating up, the time is short indeed for any earnest congressional consideration of the President's program. It is, of course, possible that Congress will simply refuse to give Mr. Nixon what he wants. Our point is that there is no way of finding out even that much until Mr. Nixon and the administration have established that they really want it. THE WASHINGTON POST.

Realism on the Subcontinent

Washington's renewed efforts to obtain effective intervention by the United Nations Security Council to stop the Indian-Pakistani conflict are once again too little and too late.

The most recent U.S. resolution, like similar earlier resolutions that were vetoed by the Russians in the Security Council but adopted by the General Assembly, is too little because it fails to deal with the political problem in East Bengal which is the basic source of the conflict. It is too late because the oppressed Bengalis and their Indian neighbors are already on the brink of success—at least short-run success—in their use of force to establish a free Bengal.

A more realistic solution to the grave and growing international crisis precipitated by the Indian-Pakistani war was contained in a letter sent late last week to UN Secretary-General Thant by the civil affairs adviser to the governor of East Pakistan. This letter sought UN intervention to achieve a cease-fire, repatriation of civilian and military personnel from East to West Pakistan with full honors and safety for all persons settled

in East Pakistan since 1947. It called upon "the elected representatives in East Pakistan to arrange for the peaceful formation of a government in East Pakistan," concluding that "This is a definite proposal for the peaceful transfer of power."

The subsequent disavowal of this proposal by President Yahya Khan and other Pakistani spokesmen was a bitter blow to the prospect of an early peace and the beginning of essential reconciliation on the subcontinent. It reflects the stubbornly suicidal policies that have prevailed in Islamabad since the beginning of the repression in East Bengal last March, policies that can never restore what long since had been squandered—the faith of East Bengalis in a united Pakistan—but can lead to a wider war and heavy new losses of life, military and civilian.

United States interests on the subcontinent would be better served if Washington counseled greater realism and flexibility in Islamabad and now pressed for a solution at the United Nations which recognized the necessity for a "peaceful transfer of power" in Dacca. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 15, 1896
PARIS—A notable feature in American manufacturing enterprise is that as soon as a demand for any manufactured article springs up, the first preoccupation of the American inventor is to minimize the cost of hand labor by producing a machine or tool that will turn out the various parts of the article in question in enormous quantities and at a great rate of speed. American ingenuity at its best.

Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1921
NEW YORK—Following the action of other shipping lines in reducing third-class transatlantic fares, the French and the Red Star Lines have announced substantial cuts in second-class fares. First-class rates are holding firm however. The French Line has cut rates from \$140 to \$125 on the Paris and France. And from Antwerp, the Red Star has cut rates from \$175 to \$125. And there will be more of it.



One War at a Time Is Enough

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO—The India-Pakistan war came as a political blow to Egypt. It is not simply distressing that fighting should erupt between Cairo's special non-aligned friend and another Moslem land. But the conflict also seemed to damage Egypt's tactic to regain control of the Sinai Peninsula from Israeli occupation.

There had been signs that President Anwar Sadat was seeking a peaceful solution despite his tough speeches, his alert to Egyptian forces and the imposition of a gloomy dim-out in Cairo. To start with, he committed himself to search for an interim solution at indirect talks in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco of the United States was to have served as messenger from Egyptian to Israeli suites and back.

Sadat knew his foreign minister, Mahmoud Riad, offered any interim solution. He feared a temporary truce line might evolve into a permanent frontier as was the case 23 years ago after the first Arab-Israeli war. So the president bypassed his Foreign Ministry to maintain contact with Washington.

His 'Own Kissinger'

When he was not personally involved in direct talks with the Secretary of State, William P. Rogers or direct correspondence with President Nixon, he used Mohammed Hassanin Helkal, brilliant editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram and his close friend, to act as an official channel. Then, this autumn, he appointed his "own Kissinger," Hafiz Ismail, to take over the task.

Things had proceeded sufficiently in October for Sadat to name his chief negotiator for the proposed New York talks. This was Murad Ghaleb, former Ambassador to Moscow and now No. 2 in the Foreign Ministry. But after eight weeks of waiting and many Washington promises, Israel produced no counterpart to Ghaleb.

The Israelis demanded more Phantom jets from the United States and also made it clear they disliked the Oct. 4 speech by Rogers to the United Nations General Assembly, a speech whose skeleton was to serve as the basis for the Waldorf talks. This insisted on continuing the present informal cease-fire and ultimate implementation of the 1957 UN resolution on Palestine. The prospect of further contacts faded.

Into a Corner

At this point it is evident the Egyptians planned to focus maximum world attention on the Middle East crisis during the scheduled autumn meeting of the UN. Sadat had appeared to paint himself into a corner by declaring 1971 the critical year of decision, taking military precautions, and hinting he might launch an attack.

The hope, apparently, was that the UN would be faced with another and even more frightening Middle East crisis and that, to avoid the fear of war conceivably involving the superpowers, it would summon international action. But here the India-Pakistan war exploded—and with it the carefully arranged scheme to exert new diplomatic pressures by means of jingo talk and cautionary interviews.

and choose between neutralist India and co-religionist Pakistan when the former invaded the latter. And while the U.S. desperately sought a cease-fire and troop pullback, the Soviet Union vetoed the idea—although it had been the greatest champion of such a formula in the Middle East four years ago.

The result is obvious gloom here. There is no enthusiasm for the idea of war but there is clamor for the return of Egyptian territory. There is tacit embarrassment about the Soviet position but ill-concealed anger at what is held to be the lack of sufficient U.S. pressure on Israel. Nevertheless, an imminent new round of fighting seems unlikely. Sadat himself told me there were

no Soviet forces in the Suez Canal area so they clearly couldn't help a crossing. The president also indicated that Israel still has a decided military edge.

The Arab world is in disarray. And Egypt implies its own peaceable predilections because it is just concluding a deal to have a West European consortium build a pipeline from Suez to Alexandria.

Talk and theatrics seem more warlike than reality in the Middle East right now. This has become more obviously true with the outbreak of the South Asian conflict with Indochina continuing, one new war at a time is certainly the most this world can bear without blowing itself up.

Letters

'Daisy Cutter'

"This bomb has such a devastating effect that we hate to give it much publicity." Words of a senior U.S. Air Force officer in Vietnam to Dr. Arthur H. Westing, biology professor at Vermont's Windham College (Vt., Dec. 6). More exactly this bomb, nicknamed "Daisy Cutter," kills all animal and plant life within a 3,200-foot radius, i.e. 776 acres. If you include the effect of injury to wildlife, the zone becomes 1,746 acres. The bomb, 11 feet high, has a concussive blast "surpassed only by that of a nuclear bomb." Dropped once or twice a week it's producing, aside from the corpses, a multitude of dead civilians with maimed limbs.

Less exotic as a countryside blighter but no less efficient—more so even than the tony soft-pedaled herbicide, is the bulldozer. Some thousand acres are leveled daily. There is, at present, in Vietnam, one-tenth less agricultural land, one-third less forest.

The object, of course, is to deny cover to the Viet Cong. This makes sense—if you grant certain premises that beg for scrutiny.

But all the time, whatever the reasons or rationalizations, something unheard-of is happening: The United States is day by day laying waste the very stuff that is Vietnam, turning that remote small country into a mosquito-ridden no-man's-land that rains wash out to sea and that won't support the population.

The United States is the only country so far to have dropped the A-bomb. While there was justification for this, that bare fact wounds the collective unconscious of our nation, which sees itself as offering men an ideal of fraternity and earthly hope.

The United States is now posing an act of war which even friendly countries must describe as a crime against man. Such an act, if persisted in, can only further disturb that same collective unconscious—the deep-buried ancestral memory and idea that a nation has of itself—and, perhaps irreversibly, damage America's capacity to function in the world as a force for good.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, PAINE, VT.

Accusing India for the present Indian-Pakistani conflict...

Accusing India for the present Indian-Pakistani conflict has been the talk of this week but I wonder how many of those who criticize have tried to come to grips with the problem before giving vent to such a feeling. Although by now everyone should be well informed about the causes underlying the conflict, it appears that many tend to forget these while making sweeping commitments. It is important to remember that it was Pakistan who first carried out an armed repression of the people of the then East Pakistan and an unarmored aggression against India in the same breath. One cannot but appreciate the ingenious planning on the part of the military rulers of Pakistan, and what is more, informed about the causes underlying the conflict, it appears that many tend to forget these while making sweeping commitments. 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Handwritten note: "The Herald Tribune"

SEATO and... The Rubber... Of 'Solemn... gun Before Inauguration... By David Kraslow... SECURITY screen that has cloaked Mr. Nixon's moves... In addition to the two Harvard studies, other important and still secret elements of that story have been investigated by The Los Angeles Times. They include: At least four China policy studies were made by the National Security Council, the first requested by Mr. Nixon just a few days after he took office... What one source described as a "far-reaching and very surprising" proposal the Chinese made to American diplomats at a meeting in Warsaw on Feb. 29, 1970... The U.S.-Chinese ambassadorial talks in Warsaw had been suspended on Jan. 29 after a two-year lapse. But a follow-up meeting in Warsaw to explore the Chinese proposal apparently was never held... Cambodian Invasion The Chinese announced on April 27, 1970, that another Warsaw meeting would be held on May 20. But American and South Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia on April 30 and the Chinese canceled the Warsaw meeting in protest. Officials say that the Warsaw sessions have never resumed... An event in October, 1970, more than five months after the Cambodian invasion, according to a high administration official, could be regarded as the first of closely related occurrences that led to the invitation to the President to visit China... President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, whose government has maintained close relations with both the United States and China, visited Mr. Nixon at the White House on Oct. 23. The Romanians are believed to have been a principal channel through which Washington communicated with the Chinese before direct diplomatic contacts were established... The details of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders during his trips to Peking in July and October of this year to prepare the way for the President's visit are still a mystery. The verbatim transcript of the sessions in July is said to run to 100 pages of single-spaced type... Not only has the White House ordered officials in other agencies to avoid discussions about China with reporters, but Mr. Kissinger won't even identify some of the issues the President expects to raise with the Chinese... The text of a note the Chinese delivered to the American Embassy in Warsaw in December, 1968, about a month before Mr. Nixon was inaugurated and about the time the Harvard paper recommending a policy of reconciliation toward China was sent to Mr. Kissinger... The note proposed a resumption of the meetings in Warsaw, which had been suspended since January, 1968, to discuss "peaceful coexistence" of the two nations. Text Still Secret However, the text of the note, which may be an important document in terms of how the Nixon policy evolved, is still secret... The Chinese undoubtedly realized that the Johnson administration would check with President-elect Nixon before responding. Outgoing Secretary of State Dean Rusk was authorized by Mr. Nixon to respond positively to the note and a meeting with the Chinese in Warsaw was set for February, 1969... Thus, when Mr. Nixon took office and when he requested the first National Security Council study on China on Feb. 1, he knew that the Chinese had launched what might prove to be a conciliatory initiative... To his disappointment, however, Peking abruptly canceled the February meeting in Warsaw after the Chinese charged that the U.S. had defected in the Netherlands and was given asylum by the United States... Not until the following January did the Warsaw talks resume and then came the purportedly "far-reaching" Chinese proposal in February, 1970... It was after Mr. Kissinger discussed Vietnam and China policy with about 40 to 60 Harvard faculty members in Cambridge the night of Jan. 19, that he asked for the paper dealing with the two questions on China... Noninvolvement Urged In the event of war between China and the Soviet Union, the 1971 study recommended that the United States not get involved on either side, but maintain an even-handed attitude and attempt to mediate a settlement... The paper stressed that the United States could not effectively perform such a role unless it succeeded in opening a clear channel of communication to Peking... Among the subjects recommended for discussion with China were: expanding trade, easing travel restrictions, UN membership for China, arms control, cooperative research on weather, pollution and population-control problems and "demilitarization," as one source put it, of the Taiwan issue... The scholars also suggested that initiatives on China should be explored in careful and continuing consultation with Japan, a major economic power and American ally and a nation whose future role in Asia is clearly a cause of concern in Peking.

's China Policy Traced Secret Harvard Studies

By David Kraslow
WASHINGTON—The security screen that has cloaked Mr. Nixon's moves... In addition to the two Harvard studies, other important and still secret elements of that story have been investigated by The Los Angeles Times. They include: At least four China policy studies were made by the National Security Council, the first requested by Mr. Nixon just a few days after he took office... What one source described as a "far-reaching and very surprising" proposal the Chinese made to American diplomats at a meeting in Warsaw on Feb. 29, 1970... The U.S.-Chinese ambassadorial talks in Warsaw had been suspended on Jan. 29 after a two-year lapse. But a follow-up meeting in Warsaw to explore the Chinese proposal apparently was never held... Cambodian Invasion The Chinese announced on April 27, 1970, that another Warsaw meeting would be held on May 20. But American and South Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia on April 30 and the Chinese canceled the Warsaw meeting in protest. Officials say that the Warsaw sessions have never resumed... An event in October, 1970, more than five months after the Cambodian invasion, according to a high administration official, could be regarded as the first of closely related occurrences that led to the invitation to the President to visit China... President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, whose government has maintained close relations with both the United States and China, visited Mr. Nixon at the White House on Oct. 23. The Romanians are believed to have been a principal channel through which Washington communicated with the Chinese before direct diplomatic contacts were established... The details of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders during his trips to Peking in July and October of this year to prepare the way for the President's visit are still a mystery. The verbatim transcript of the sessions in July is said to run to 100 pages of single-spaced type... Not only has the White House ordered officials in other agencies to avoid discussions about China with reporters, but Mr. Kissinger won't even identify some of the issues the President expects to raise with the Chinese... The text of a note the Chinese delivered to the American Embassy in Warsaw in December, 1968, about a month before Mr. Nixon was inaugurated and about the time the Harvard paper recommending a policy of reconciliation toward China was sent to Mr. Kissinger... The note proposed a resumption of the meetings in Warsaw, which had been suspended since January, 1968, to discuss "peaceful coexistence" of the two nations. Text Still Secret However, the text of the note, which may be an important document in terms of how the Nixon policy evolved, is still secret... The Chinese undoubtedly realized that the Johnson administration would check with President-elect Nixon before responding. Outgoing Secretary of State Dean Rusk was authorized by Mr. Nixon to respond positively to the note and a meeting with the Chinese in Warsaw was set for February, 1969... Thus, when Mr. Nixon took office and when he requested the first National Security Council study on China on Feb. 1, he knew that the Chinese had launched what might prove to be a conciliatory initiative... To his disappointment, however, Peking abruptly canceled the February meeting in Warsaw after the Chinese charged that the U.S. had defected in the Netherlands and was given asylum by the United States... Not until the following January did the Warsaw talks resume and then came the purportedly "far-reaching" Chinese proposal in February, 1970... It was after Mr. Kissinger discussed Vietnam and China policy with about 40 to 60 Harvard faculty members in Cambridge the night of Jan. 19, that he asked for the paper dealing with the two questions on China... Noninvolvement Urged In the event of war between China and the Soviet Union, the 1971 study recommended that the United States not get involved on either side, but maintain an even-handed attitude and attempt to mediate a settlement... The paper stressed that the United States could not effectively perform such a role unless it succeeded in opening a clear channel of communication to Peking... Among the subjects recommended for discussion with China were: expanding trade, easing travel restrictions, UN membership for China, arms control, cooperative research on weather, pollution and population-control problems and "demilitarization," as one source put it, of the Taiwan issue... The scholars also suggested that initiatives on China should be explored in careful and continuing consultation with Japan, a major economic power and American ally and a nation whose future role in Asia is clearly a cause of concern in Peking.



FREE AT LAST—Mary Ann Herbert smiles as Air Force doctor looks on at Valley Forge Army Hospital yesterday following her release from a Chinese prison.

2 Americans Freed by China Back in U.S., Enter Hospital

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Two Americans, including a California woman who will celebrate her 29th birthday two days after Christmas, returned to the United States yesterday after their release from Communist Chinese prisons... "I feel great. It was a fine trip and I'm glad to be home," Mary Ann Herbert said. They were her first words to newsmen since she and Richard Pecteau of Lynn, Mass., began their 10,000-mile flight from Hong Kong, where they were freed Monday... "I'm so happy to be back," Mr. Pecteau said, after he and Mrs. Herbert arrived by helicopter at Valley Forge Military Hospital, 25 miles northwest of here... They arrived after a short flight from McGuire Air Force Base, N.J. Newsmen were not permitted to talk to them, although one reporter managed to get close enough to exchange a few words... An Air Force spokesman said that the two had decided "not to speak to anyone." The commanding officer at the hospital said that they would be immediately examined by physicians. It was not known how long they would remain at the hospital... Mr. Pecteau, a 44-year-old civilian employee of the Army, served 19 years of a 20-year sentence on spying charges... Miss Herbert, whose parents live in Palo Alto, Calif., had been a captive for three years.

Rights Crusader Tours China, Calls It and U.S. Fear-Driven

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI).—When the late Martin Luther King's old field general decided to visit China last summer he was surprised that the Chinese didn't receive him with open arms... It took Hosea L. Williams, national program director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, weeks to get a visa and then only after a little gentle pressure on Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, chiding him for not being equally slow in inviting "the chief imperialist," President Nixon... Now, after a four-week, 13,000-mile tour of China, Mr. Williams says he returned home more convinced than ever that "America and the world must survive by love and nonviolence." He said that since the visit he believes President Nixon's reason for visiting China "is more political than human; that it was promoted out of fear of the Chinese. I think China is allowing him to visit out of fear of the United States." Mr. Williams and his wife, Juanita, found when they reached Peking that Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton was there on a visit and was receiving wide publicity in the Chinese press... "They were sort of cold to me," he added. "I met him later and tried to get him to meet me for some rap, but he never did." Mr. Williams visited nine areas throughout China, and said he met with very little official restraint... "We never ran across one iota of racism," he said. "This is Communist, atheistic China." He said that in a speech in Peking, "I told the Chinese people: 'I love America and I want that clearly understood. I love America for two reasons. It's my home and I think it's one of God's most blessed nations.' 'You talk about black folks going home (to Africa). You can't go back where you have never been. I'm not an African—' 'I'm an Afro-American. I could not be free in Africa or China—I can only be free at home.'"

Gangs Attack Belfast Homes

(Continued from Page 1) Prime Minister Brian Faulkner and members of his cabinet before visiting security operation headquarters here... Mr. Maudling has made it clear that he is ready to listen to any responsible person who wishes to put forward suggestions for a solution to the Northern Ireland crisis... Informed sources said he was hoping to hear reactions to peace proposals outlined last month by British Labor party leader Harold Wilson. These proposals included plans for the possible unification of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic... The sources said that at today's cabinet meeting, Mr. Faulkner said a visit to the Republic by Lynch might be a first step toward further representations should be made to the government of the Irish Republic on curbing alleged IRA guerrilla incursions across the border to the northern province... Last night a bitter political row on this subject broke out on both sides of the border. Mr. Faulkner accused Irish Premier Jack Lynch's administration of responsibility for the killing of Sen. Barnhill by allowing gunmen sanctuary in the Republic... Mr. Lynch rejected the allegation and repeated his call for the stationing of UN observers on the border between the Republic and Northern Ireland... Lynch Proposal Spurned LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Britain today spurned a proposal by Mr. Lynch for stationing United Nations observers along both sides of the frontier... "It is up to the Irish government to prevent the Irish Republic being used as a sanctuary by members of the Irish Republican Army who commit acts of murder and acts of violence in the north," a Foreign Office spokesman said in a prepared statement... Meanwhile, a Louis Harris sampling of British attitudes to the turmoil in the province, published in the Daily Express, showed a majority vote in favor of keeping the 14,000 British soldiers in Northern Ireland... To the question as to should the army pull out, 48 percent replied "no," 43 percent "yes." Nine percent had no opinion.

Croat Party Expelling Its 'Nationalists'

76 Students Reported Arrested in Zagreb
BELGRADE, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The new Communist leaders of Yugoslavia purged their party today, clearing it of what the province's president termed domestic and foreign forces trying to "provoke a civil war" in Yugoslavia... Croatian parliament president Jakov Blazevic attacked foreign forces who offered "fraternal intervention"—an apparent reference to Russia... Radio broadcasts from Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, one of Yugoslavia's six republics, said that 63 persons were arrested in protest demonstrations tonight... Late last night, the police arrested 76 students who demonstrated in Zagreb in support of the ousted officials... Croatia, one of the nation's wealthiest provinces, is a particular problem for President Tito, with many intellectuals and students calling for more independence from the central government in Belgrade... Croatian government sources said a number of university professors, writers and journalists who have voiced support for the nationalists will lose their jobs soon... Those purged were accused of supporting the former leaders of Croatia, who resigned Sunday, giving in to President Tito's charges that they let nationalism in the province get out of hand... Tito said the situation caused a "crisis of ideas" that threatened Yugoslavia's unity... Mr. Blazevic called on the new Communist leaders for a "successful effort" to "destroy the aggression of a counter-revolution."

GI Santa Flies Toys North to Arctic Lapland

HELSINKI, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Santa Claus arrived with a roar at one of the world's northernmost children's homes last night... He flew a U.S. Air Force cargo plane to Helsinki, changed to a Finnish Air Force carrier and continued to a remote corner of Finnish Lapland well above the Arctic Circle... "Operation Jinglebells" was initiated in 1955 by a group of American servicemen in Ramstein, West Germany, who "adopted" the Rütula children's home as their Christmas target... The operation, which has provided the home with television sets and the children with gifts ranging from skis and dolls to warm clothing, was carried out for the 16th time this year.

Moderate Parties Set Terms For Backing Fanfani in Rome

ROME, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Parliament failed twice today to elect a new Italian president, but moderate parties said that they might swing behind a powerful Christian Democratic candidate if he could overcome divisions in his own party... Vice-Premier Francesco de Martino, a Socialist, polled 404 votes on the 10th ballot by 1,003 senators, deputies and regional representatives. This was 101 short of the required 505 votes... Liberals, Social Democrats, Republicans and German-speaking South Tyroleans, who earlier voted for favorite-son candidates or abstained, said that they might consider supporting Senate President Amintore Fanfani, Christian Democrat, who ran second to Mr. de Martino in the first six ballots... But they said that they would only do so if he first got full support from his own party... Although the Christian Democrats have 423 votes and Mr. Fanfani was the party's official candidate, his vote on the first six ballots ranged between 368 and 385... The Christian Democrats abstained on the four ballots Monday and today pending negotiations with the other parties... They said that they would vote for Mr. Fanfani again on the 11th ballot tomorrow and urged supporters to give him solid backing... If his showing is good enough, the party leadership said, the other middle-of-the-road groups have indicated willingness to swing behind him on a later ballot... Officials said that one condition is that Mr. Fanfani show that he does not need Communist or neo-fascist support... This means that he must get about 400 votes from his own party before the other moderate groups give him their 110 votes.

Libya Excluded From Sterling Area by Britain

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Britain kicked Libya out of the sterling area today in answer to Libya's withdrawal of assets from London banks and nationalization of British Petroleum Co. properties... A British government announcement said: "An order has been made today excluding Libya from the list of scheduled territories for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947. The order comes into operation from midnight tonight."... This means that Libya ceases to be a member of the sterling area and transactions between British residents and Libyan residents become subject to the same exchange control restrictions as transactions involving other outside nations... Libya last week removed assets worth up to \$1.5 billion from London accounts and seized all British petroleum properties in Libya. This action followed criticism by Libya of Britain's support for Iran in a quarrel over disputed islands with Arab states in the Persian Gulf.

M. C. McDonald, Cofounder Of Hamburger-Stand Chain

PARM SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. 14 (UPI).—Maurice James McDonald, 69, cofounder of McDonald's hamburger chain, died yesterday in a Paris clinic after a long illness... He was a former president of the Psychopathological Association and longtime vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences... Dita Parlo PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Dita Parlo, a German-born film star who played many popular roles before World War II, died yesterday in a Paris clinic after a long illness. She had been paralyzed for the past six months... Born Gerda Kornstadt in Stettin, she started in German movies in 1922. Between 1934 and 1938 she played in several French films opposite such stars as Michel Simon, Pierre Fresnay, Jean Gabin and Eric von Stroheim. She made three films in Hollywood between 1931 and 1933... During World War II she was interned by French authorities in 1939 and was interned again after the liberation of Paris. While in prison the second time she met the Rev. Frank Gueant, the prison chaplain, whom she married four years later... After the war she appeared in only two films, André Cayatte's "Justice Is Done" and Leonard Kiegel's "Queen of Spades."

Christmas Tree Set Afire

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14 (AP).—The 100-foot Christmas tree on Copenhagen's city hall square was set afire yesterday morning and turned into a blazing candle. Police arrested a suspect who admitted he started the fire... The tree, which was lit yesterday evening, was set on fire by a man who threw a lit candle into it... The fire spread quickly and the tree was completely destroyed... The man, who was identified as a 35-year-old man, was arrested shortly after the fire... He admitted that he had lit the candle and set the tree on fire.

Strikers Vote To Return In Germany

STUTTGART, Dec. 14 (AP).—The 360,000 idled metal workers in southwest Germany were called upon to start work tomorrow morning by district union leader Willi Blecher... Employers reported today that up to 50 percent of the workers had reported in some plants since the beginning of the week... The settlement reached Friday between the metal union and the employers received overwhelming approval of the metal workers in voting yesterday and today, Franz Steinkuehler, district secretary of the union, reported tonight... The workers voted 71.2 percent for and 20.9 percent against the settlement. Ninety-three percent of the district's 250,000 workers favored the measure, Mr. Steinkuehler said. Acceptance of the settlement required only a 25 percent favorable vote... Under the one-year contract, the workers receive a 7.5 percent wage increase and a lump sum payment of 180 marks net for the October to December negotiation period. The wage rise takes effect Jan. 1, 1972. They also will get an average bonus ranging from 10 percent of a month's salary in 1972 to 40 percent in 1974... The Stuttgart settlement was adopted today also for the Berlin district, in which about 178,000 metal workers are employed.

Iceland, China To Establish Ties

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Iceland and China have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the Icelandic Embassy in Stockholm said today... The agreement was reached after negotiations in Copenhagen between Iceland's Ambassador Sigurdur Bjarnason and Peking's ambassador to Denmark, the embassy said... Iceland becomes the 73rd nation to establish diplomatic links with Peking.

Franco Confirms Granddaughter's Troth to Prince

MADRID, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Chief of state Francisco Franco announced tonight that his eldest granddaughter will marry the grandson of Alfonso XIII, Spain's last king... The announcement confirmed reports that 20-year-old Maria del Carmen Martinez-Bordiu y Franco was intending to marry Spain's 28-year-old ambassador to Sweden, Prince Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre. No date for the wedding has been fixed... The prince is considered by some monarchists as heir to the Spanish throne, which has been promised by Generalissimo Franco to his nephew, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon y Borbon... Prince Alfonso's father, the Infante, Jaime de Borbon y Battenberg, Duke of Segovia, is the eldest son of King Alfonso XIII. But he renounced his claim to the throne for health reasons... Borbon y Farna, the father of Juan Carlos, became next in line... In 1968, Gen. Franco chose Juan Carlos to be his successor as Spanish head of state and the future king of Spain, thus bypassing his father, Don Juan.

London's Clubs Ordered to Drop Racial Barriers

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A British appeals court ruled today that London's gentlemen's clubs, some of the most exclusive establishments in the world, cannot bar members because of color or race... The decision was bound to raise some eyebrows in these traditional citadels of the rich, the famous and the aristocratic that have resisted integration of all kinds for centuries... For many, the idea of admitting a lady to the dining room has been nothing short of revolutionary. At some, the run-of-the-mill millionaire businessman, without the proper social credentials, still stands little chance of admission... But the court ruling today also left open enough loopholes for these clubs—about 50 of which are located around Pall Mall, Piccadilly and St. James's Streets—to maintain restricted memberships. A club could still bar UN Secretary-General Thant or Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, not on grounds of color, of course, but because neither studied at Oxford.

Film Producer Held in France

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—A French producer of gangster films was in prison today on attempted bank robbery charges... Police said that Jean-Claude Dague, 34, was arrested here on Saturday. They accused him, along with two film actor friends, of a bungled attempt to rob a bank near Paris earlier last week... Mr. Dague has been producing a film version of a detective novel. According to police, Mr. Dague and his accomplices tried to hold up a bank at suburban Bry-sur-Marne on Dec. 3 but were foiled when a bank clerk sounded the alarm.

There are those who would have you believe that elegance and all that is grand went out with royalty. All of which tells you they have never stayed at the Regency Hotel. Park Avenue at 61st Street New York, N.Y. 10021 For reservations: In London, 465-5600. In Paris, 727-4231. In Rome, 474-583. ALDREWS HOTEL.

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U.S. Drug Official Is Accused Of Misunderstanding France

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—The United States' top narcotics investigator in Europe was accused today by his French counterpart of failing to understand the essentials of his own business and of transporting an American problem to France.

The charge was leveled at John T. Cusack, 48, regional director of the U.S. Narcotics Bureau on his last working day before being reassigned to the United States. Mr. Cusack departs after peering some French officials by his outspokenness and with a number of U.S. congressmen complaining that he was politically sacrificed to calm down the French government.

The accusation came from Max Fernet, 61, who retired last week as director of the Police Judiciaire, the unit controlling criminal investigations in France. In his position, he dealt directly with Mr. Cusack on narcotics questions.

"Cusack speaks our language badly, and moreover I don't think he knows these drug problems so well," Mr. Fernet told a reporter. "He simply transported a typically American problem onto France."

Organized Crime
"Over there," Mr. Fernet went on, "organized crime really exists. There are big wheels with protection who are at the head of it. It's not at all the same thing in France. In narcotics, France plays fair, and the Americans are aware of all our investigations."

It was Mr. Cusack, in an interview he later denied, who said the Marseille-to-New York heroin traffic, which accounts for most of America's hard-drug problem, was controlled by three or four syndicates which were never named. The statement angered the French and the charges were contested.

Although Mr. Cusack had no public comment, he was described today as "being disappointed that Mr. Fernet had to end his career in such a disagreeable way."

Other American sources said, "Coming from that guy, any knock you get is a compliment."

The Americans questioned Mr. Fernet's competence and said he was pushed into retirement because of a narcotics record that showed the closing down of only two clandestine heroin laboratories in the Marseille area in five years.

Fernet's Retirement
Mr. Fernet left his job after his tenure had been extended beyond the normal retirement age for a year. The explanation was made that no more extensions could be made under the civil-service laws. The explanation seemed barely convincing to many observers, including a



Max Fernet

gerous Drugs and local and state authorities and the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

10 British Marijuana Users Found to Have Brain Damage

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Ten young adults who smoked marijuana regularly and also sometimes used amphetamines (pep pills) and LSD have suffered permanent brain damage, a team of British doctors has reported in a medical journal.

But the doctors and the medical journal cautioned that further studies are needed to confirm these findings before a definite causal relationship can be proved for marijuana's possible deleterious effects on the brain.

In the current issue of *Lancet*, the doctors said that they suspected marijuana, not amphetamines or LSD, as the drug responsible for the damage because marijuana "became the predominant drug in all 10 cases."

Dr. A.M.G. Campbell, Dr. M. Evans, Dr. J.L.G. Thomson, and Dr. M.J. Williams said that they found cerebral atrophy or irreversible shrinking of brain tissue in the 10 young men who smoked marijuana for from three to 11 years.

Cerebral atrophy can be a cause for such symptoms as headache, memory loss for recent events, changes in personality and temperament, decreased desire to work and a diminished clarity of thought. Other investigators have described similar symptoms in chronic users of marijuana.

Evidence for the cerebral atrophy came from a special X-ray technique called pneumoencephalogram. The doctors noted that cerebral atrophy is rare in young people although common in Americans aged 60 and older. Among the known causes for cerebral atrophy are aging, arteriosclerosis, Parkinson's disease and injuries.

Similar Drug Pattern
"It would be surprising to find cerebral atrophy of no apparent cause in consecutive cases, selected by their histories of chronic cannabis (marijuana) depen-

Opera in Munich Giving 'Boris Godunov' Back to Mussorgsky

By David Stevens

MUNICH (HT).—The Bavarian State Opera's new production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" takes a major step toward restoring the unique music drama to its composer and, by implication, drives another nail into the coffin of the Rimsky-Korsakov revision through whose distorted lens it is still largely seen and heard today.

It is not that there has been any shortage of attempts to do justice to Mussorgsky. In the last few decades such artists as Stoklavsky and Shostakovich have taken a hand in the task, and the Metropolitan and Covent Garden are among the theaters to have mounted productions based on Mussorgsky's work, although the work's tangled history makes it impossible to refer to a definitive version.

Yet Rimsky-Korsakov's well-meaning, grandiose, colorful, richly and skillfully conventional ("hyperbolic") was Shostakovich's word) version did help make the work popular, and it still retains a strong hold—Karajan at Salzburg, the Bolshoi, and most recordings have used it.

It is not easy to readjust one's ears from this to the rawer, more declamatory, less predictable ideas of Mussorgsky, for Rimsky's hand touched every aspect from orchestration to the musical line of the opera. But the lines for the Munich production, and the enthusiasm that greeted the first performance Sunday, suggest that it is an adjustment that is increasingly being made.

The version used here was that of the Russian musicologist and Mussorgsky scholar Pavel Lamm, who combined both the unperformed first version and the composer's own 1872 revision. Specifically, this meant the inclusion of the so-called Polish scenes and the encounter of Boris and the Idiot outside St. Basil's Church, as well as putting the "revolutionary" scene in the Kromy forest at the end of the opera, after Boris's death.

The public's enthusiasm was in large part a reflection of Rafael Kubelick's profound conviction that Mussorgsky knew what he was doing; that this is not just an operatic show but a musical-dramatic view of life as it is. And Günther Rennert, who staged the work, and Jörg Zimmermann, who designed it, drew the logical consequences of the musical approach.

Zimmermann's Moscow was a capital of medieval crudeness, built largely of wood, and with heavy, dark gold used for the icon-like trappings of the churches and the czar's palace. Except for the pomp of the coronation, Boris and the boys were not much better dressed than the people, and in the economic troubles at the end of Boris's reign they too were vir-



The coronation scene from "Boris Godunov" in the Munich production.

earthly Varlaam; William Cochran gave the false Dimitri a convincingly feeble and unstable personality; Brigitte Fassbinder was a proud and overbearing Marina, although she forced her rich mezzo voice a bit at times; Franz Crass's rich outpourings of mellow tone were perfect for the monk Pimen; the veteran Kurt Böhme was a rough and

Overall, the performance was not without problems. Kubelick plunged into the business of carrying Mussorgsky's flame with passion and conviction, but at times he was pulling the singers after him rather than carrying them with him. And, partly due to the absence of stage elevations, the widely dispersed chorus apparently could not always see

Paris Theater: Broad and Brutal Burlesque

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 14 (HT).—Rezvan, the Iranian-born painter, musician (he composed the score for the "Jules and Jim" movie), novelist and poet, has lived all his life in France. His new play, "Capitaine Schelle Capitaine Ecco," is being presented by the state-subsidized Théâtre National Populaire, in the Salle Gémier at the Palais de Chaillot.

Rezvan has attempted to write a fanciful satire on the decline of the West in the extravagant style of Aristophanes. On many striking points his play recalls the Russian Mayakovsky's 1918 "Mystery-Bouffe." It similarly depicted a set of decadent rulers and financiers aboard a fantastical ship; it similarly contained a mutiny in which the oppressed masses, held in the hold, reversed themselves on their wicked masters; it similarly predicted the immediacy of world revolution that would right all wrongs—53 years ago.

Mayakovsky put two of his principal dialkies, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, on the stage. Rezvan names no names, but several of his dramatic personae are particularized—and enacted—to lend them a surface resemblance to figures in the public eye. A trio of oil tycoons and their women are on a luxury cruise

references to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the child he and his wife lost shortly before his murder. In such case, there was a conspicuous number of goons present at the theater the other day.

Rezvan writes with vehemence of a fierce backwoods preacher denouncing the sins of the Four Hundred and the chiceries of Wall Street and warning his flock of the imminent fall of Babylon. Instead of getting up his soldiers as targets for indignation, he opens furious fire on them himself. They are but a collection of unlikable puppets, caricatures of the more violent comic books. The dialogue with its endless flow of a lush Lemmy Bruce vocabulary, though it evokes morose giggles, falls to forward the purpose of sharp satire.

The direction of Jean-Pierre Vincent occasionally—as in the sequence in which Capitaine Schelle murders his wife—achieves Grand Guignol effect. But the poor players played out a wavering success by wild assignments sometimes seem to be plowing through a crude but hilarious and sometimes to be in a typical burlesque cartooning individuals who have been prominent in the headlines.

Design for the Statue of Liberty collapsing for "Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco."



about the "Bateau" yacht. Below deck is a cargo of restless slaves, Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco and Monsieur Elle, the brothers, are the sons of the Statue of Liberty, also a passenger, who, a decrepit mummy, is wheeled on, brandishing her flickering torch. She is known as Democritea. Total-Total, Capitaine Ecco has married the widow of

an assassinated president and maintaining a mistress, La Cavalière, an opera diva. Capitaine Ecco and Monsieur Elle, the brothers, are the sons of the Statue of Liberty, also a passenger, who, a decrepit mummy, is wheeled on, brandishing her flickering torch. She is known as Democritea. Total-Total, Capitaine Ecco has married the widow of

In Hollywood, an Unknown — In Rome, a Spaghetti Star

By Stuart Troup

ROME (HT).—Tom Hunter was just another actor in New York, studying, looking for work. But there just wasn't that many parts... for people of my type. I went to Hollywood, which I'd been putting off because I consider myself a real actor. Well, I finally decided I'm wasting myself in New York if I'm not working, so I went to Hollywood... where I looked like everybody else. Not exactly like everybody else, of course, but there is a resemblance to Mr. Middle America, clean cut, friendly eyes, dark blond wavy hair.

"My type in Hollywood is like the Dustin Hoffman type in New York," Mr. Hunter says. He lloitered for the better part of eight months before landing a small part in "What Did You Do in the War, Daddy?" That was his last minor role, about five years ago. And now... (drums, fanfare) now...

Tom Hunter is a star. Immediately after the Hollywood bit part, he received a contract with Dino de Laurentiis to come to Rome. He starred in two spaghetti Westerns for Di Laurentiis and in 10 films for others.

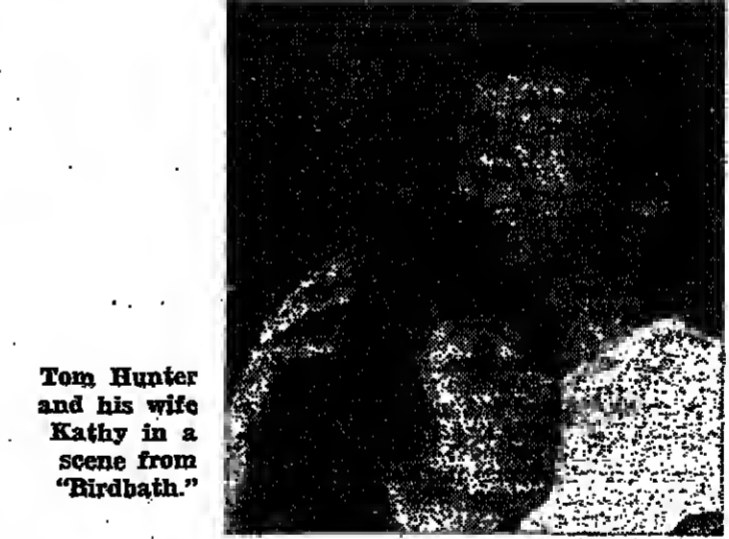
"It's kind of strange," he says, "because nobody knows me in Hollywood at all. Nobody's even heard of me. Whereas I have a reputation here. And if I go back to Hollywood and work, it's like walking away from where the work is. Work, work, work—as in The Workshop, which is the stage production company he has begun in Rome.

Producer

Tom Hunter, the producer, has been busy with The Workshop for more than a year, between film roles for Tom Hunter, the star. He has produced the company's five productions; he has appeared in two (with his actress-wife Kathy); he has written one called "The Breakfast Room" (Tom Hunter, the playwright), and he—Tom Hunter the star, the producer, the playwright—directed the recent production of "Company K."

Mr. Hunter assembled more than a dozen actors; he convinced them to participate in the nonprofit venture, and he received permission from St. Paul's Episcopal Church to stage performances in the church basement.

"The first play we did was—



Tom Hunter and his wife Kathy in a scene from "Birdbath."

did three one-acters—we did 'The Loveliest Afternoon of the Year' and my play 'The Breakfast Room,' and one by William S. Royan, 'Hello Out There,' which we updated as sort of a condensed 'Easy Rider.' Our next project, about six months later, was 'Birdbath' and 'The Shirr' by

is stretching beyond the English-speaking community.

"We've been building," Mr. Hunter says, "so that the Italian intelligentsia has been coming, even though half of them don't even understand the words. They've been coming just to see the kind of acting, the kind of work that we're doing, because our work is more experimental than other theater in Rome."

"Company K"

The most recent production of "Company K" was indeed experimental. It is a drama adapted by Mr. Hunter and John Thompson from William March's novel of monologues about an army company in World War I. Mr. Hunter staged it inside the church, rather than in the basement, using the altar, the pulpits, the stairs and the pews.

"The next play that we're doing 'definitely will be the Gore Vidal play that has never been done in English before. It's called 'A Drawing Room Comedy.' Gore Vidal is a friend 'and he offered this play to us to do because he knows that we're the best

Wine: Beaujolais in All Its Many Varieties

By John Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 14 (HT).—Tomorrow, the 1971 Beaujolais vintage comes out, all nine growths of it—Brouilly, Chénas, Côte-de-Brouilly, Fleurie, Julienas, Morgon, Chénas, Saint-Amour and Moulin-à-Vent, not to speak of Beaujolais Villages, Beaujolais Supérieur and just plain Beaujolais, red, white and rose.

Every year the granitic soil of Beaujolais and the high-yield Gamay grape produce an average of 100 million bottles, the first of which can legally be sold as early as Nov. 15 although the nine fuller growths must wait until Dec. 15.

Last night the Union Interprofessionnelle des Vins de Beaujolais presented the nine growths in the Salons des Champs-Élysées and the outlook is promising, indeed. Despite early summer rain which caused some pollination failure, late summer sun, especially before, during and after the harvest, brought the grapes to full maturity.

The wines tasted last night were fruity, especially the Fleurie

and Chénas, and remarkably balanced, according to their type. All but the heaviest growths (they are listed above in approximate order from lighter to heavier) were what the French call *tendre*.

Missing
The one characteristic generally this year is a faint touch of sparkle from incomplete fermentation. It can normally be seen as tiny bubbles rising or coating the glass and can be felt as a pleasant, fresh tingle on the tip of the tongue.

The reason it is missing this year is because the weather was warm during the first fermentation, this accelerated the fermentation process and brought it rapidly to completion. No tendency to sparkle remains.

Quantity is about average this year and everyone agrees that quality is very high. The wines have more body than usual and should keep well, although even the heaviest lose their fresh Beaujolais character after a couple of years.

Prices are also high, up 20 percent over last year. Some café and bistrot have already found that a Côte-du-Rhône vinified lightly as a *vin primaire* can be nearly as fruity and pleasant as Beaujolais at about half the price.

Others
Even Bordeaux is getting into the act with young wine. But when you begin finding normal Saint-Émilion at a lower price than Beaujolais, the UVB should take heed. Bordeaux was the wine of Paris before the war and it could easily make a comeback if prices favor it.

Last week a Médoc was also presented as *primaire* as red Beaujolais Norvegia's white twin by the Médoc growers' union at Loude. It's recently and very attractively rebranded as *histo Médoc* at 150 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8.

Young wine is called *vin primaire* in French and is still being made at this time of year. Part of the character of the characteristic of the year it was not at all too soft as young whites can be, but thoroughly pleasant and very fruit. It is also a fine year for Médoc with normal quantity and prices up 10 percent over 1970.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1971

BUSINESS

FINANCE

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Japan-U.S. Trade Talks To Resume This Week

From Wire Dispatches
TOEYO, Dec. 14.—Japan and the United States will resume their trade talks in Washington on Friday and Saturday...

EEC Seen Set for U.S. Trade Deal

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—EEC sources said today that negotiations with the U.S. for reciprocal short-term trade concessions will probably start tomorrow or Thursday...

The EEC countries agreed on Sunday to open short-term trade negotiations as part of an overall economic and monetary settlement...

President Nixon's special trade representative, William D. Eberle, told the executive commission when he left Brussels last week that he could return at a moment's notice if the EEC were prepared to discuss trade concessions...

Ministers' deputies were instructed Sunday to start preparing negotiating instructions for the EEC commission, on the basis of the commission's proposal that agreements should not go into effect before a satisfactory settlement of monetary issues...

The EEC has grievances against restrictions on exports of firearms, window glass, carpets, cheese, confectionery and shoes. The executive commission will negotiate for the six member countries but under the Common Market treaty rules, it will be assisted by representatives of the six.

Trade Questions Key to 6-10 Talks, Schiller States

BONN, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Karl Schiller, West German Economics and Finance Minister, said today that a realignment of currency values could not succeed unless it is coupled with European trade concessions to the United States.

Addressing the West German savings bank association here, he expressed considerable understanding for the recent U.S. demand in Brussels that trade questions be included in talks on parity realignments.

"For the United States, realignment and trade policy are one political package," Mr. Schiller said. Europe as a consequence must prepare itself for importing more goods and services from the United States.

He said the deutsche mark had floated excessively upward compared with other European currencies but did not state what he meant by not success "unless."

In a television interview tonight, after the announcement from the Azores, Mr. Schiller said the U.S. willingness to devalue the dollar had put the EEC in a position to negotiate trade policies with Washington.

U.K. Output Declines

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The index of U. K. industrial output declined in October to 125.5 from 126.9 in September. For manufacturing industries alone, the index dropped to 127 from 129. The figures are based on 1963 as 100.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Commonwealth Oil on Dividends

Commonwealth Oil & Refining Co. intends to replace cash dividends—recently 80 cents a year per common share—with stock payments to conserve funds "in anticipation of capital needs."

German Banks Plan Merger

Two West German private banks, C.G. Trinkaus of Dusseldorf and Burkhart and Co. of Essen, will merge to form C.G. Trinkaus und Burkhart on Jan. 1.

GE in Joint Japanese Venture

General Electric Co. of the United States will establish a joint venture in Japan with Yakult

Co. to produce prefabricated houses. The venture, to be capitalized at 1 billion yen (\$3 million) is to be 60 percent-owned by Yakult and 40 percent-owned by GE.

Sony Begins U.S. Assembly Plant

Sony broke ground on Monday for its first U.S. assembly facility, an 11-acre plant it says eventually may employ 1,000 Americans.

Panarctic Makes Gas Find

Panarctic Oils Ltd. said it has discovered natural gas at Kristoffer Bay on Eloff Ringnes Island in the Arctic, the fourth successful gas well for the consortium, which has yet to make an oil find.

Creates 'Bureaucratic Nightmare'

Money Crisis a Headache to East Bloc

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA (NYT).—Communist countries are making propaganda capital out of the monetary crisis in the West, but in practical

economic terms they have their headaches as well. This is the view of monetary authorities in this burgeoning center of East-West trade.

"You may consider, if you like, the ruble being on the dollar standard," said another specialist, Wolfgang Schmitz, president of the Austrian National Bank.

The floating dollar, which came into existence Aug. 15 when President Nixon suspended convertibility into gold, complicates the East-West bookkeeping because:

One-third of the Soviet Union's foreign trade is with the West, carried through on a dollar basis. In 1970 the figure was \$8 billion.

Certain trade transactions of the East bloc countries are actually paid in dollars, but the bulk of the transactions, while paid in "transferable rubles," are calculated on the basis of cyclically adjusted world market prices, expressed in dollars.

U.S. Unit Questions Worth Of 'Buy American' Policies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-Management and Budget)—should institute a system requiring each buying agency to report on additional costs and "benefits" of the program.

The GAO said that the Tennessee Valley Authority had found domestic firms lowering prices nearly 50 percent "after foreign competition was introduced" in the proposed purchase of steam-turbine generators.

The GAO concluded that "there appears to be no merit in rejecting low bids on foreign products for balance-of-payments (reasons), unless it reasonably can be shown that there is a balance-of-payments advantage to the United States, sufficient to warrant the additional price paid through acceptance of a higher domestic bid."

U.S. Inventories Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Factory and trade inventories rose to a seasonally adjusted \$179 billion in October from \$178.92 billion in September, the Commerce Department reported today.

Textile Pact and Dollar Float Embitter S. Korean Officials

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, South Korea (NYT).—Two months after an agreement with the United States that limited Korean textile exports to the American market, South Korean officials have assessed the consequences of the pact and do not like what they see.

Similarly, four months after President Nixon imposed the 10 percent import surcharge and floated the dollar, those economic officials are unhappy with the results, although they have been unable to assess them as well as the textile impact.

Both actions have left the South Koreans a bit bitter. They contend that the two policies do not make sense after the United States has poured so much economic aid into Korea over the last 20 years to get it onto its feet.

Moreover, officials express chagrin because they believe both policies were intended to hit the Japanese but instead hurt Korea, a much weaker nation economically.

Little Impact This Year The Korean officials said the textile agreement, which limits exports of synthetic fibers, will not have much overall impact on this year's export figures since they were running ahead of projections before the pact went into effect on Oct. 1.

But they project a \$1 billion shortfall of targets over the next five years as a result of the agreement. That is a lot of money in an economy with a gross national product of \$6.9 billion in 1970 and one that officials plan to raise to \$12.3 billion in a third five-year plan ending in 1976.

The textile industry currently provides about 20 percent of industrial production, one-third of all exports, one-third of Korean exports to the United States, and 400,000 jobs in an industrial labor force of 1.3 million.

Employment Will Fall Economic officials say that they hope to offset some of the anticipated foreign exchange losses by switching the textile industry to higher-quality, higher-priced goods. But that will not help the production figures, where a 1.5 percent decline is expected next year.

More important, the switch will not help employment because fewer people will be needed to

Britain to Repay Postwar Credits

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—The British government said today it will repay all outstanding "postwar credits" to British subjects.

This is a major reflationary move by the government since there is a sizable sum outstanding from the war years.

Officials said there was an estimated \$165 million of outstanding debt to be repaid. The original total was \$765 million built up during World War II, and \$600 million has been repaid.

Repayment will be made over a six-month period beginning in April. At present, repayments are made as men reach the age of 65 and women the age of 60.

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NYSE Takes Azores In Stride; Prices Ease

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (EFT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower today after selective early buying faded.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 3.55 to 855.14 after being ahead almost a point early in the session.

Volume totaled 16.07 million shares, down from 17.02 million yesterday.

Too Much Too Soon E.P. Hutton analyst Newton Zinder said the market turned soft "because it gained so much in so short a time."

He noted that volume dried up with the decline and said "the market didn't really give much ground."

He concluded, "The market needed a rest."

He and a number of other analysts said the market showed little reaction to reports that Presidents Nixon and Pompidou agreed on a need for devaluation of the dollar.

The reaction to news of the agreement was generally favorable. A number of economists reportedly agreed that a small devaluation would have little effect on domestic business or

Glamours and blue chips closed mostly lower. IBM fell 4 1/2 to 320. Levitz Furniture fell 3 1/2 to 112 5/8 and N. Torres lost 5 3/8 to 66 3/8.

British Petroleum added 3/8 at 12 7/8. Occidental fell 1/8 to 12 1/4. Amerasia Hess was active and off 2 3/8 to 39 7/8 and Marathon lost 5/8 to 29 7/8.

The group has been under pressure since Libya nationalized BP's assets there.

Fairchild Camera slipped 3 1/4 to 25 1/8 after the company reiterated that it does not see a return to profitability for 1971.

Archer-Daniels-Midland declined 1 3/4 to 35 1/2. The Justice Department challenged two company acquisitions.

Copper Range slid 1 3/8 to 17 1/4. Yesterday, the company said it expected a fourth-quarter loss of about \$2.61 million.

Other copper stocks were narrowly mixed. Anaconda gained 1/4 to 15 1/8. Inspiration Consolidated was off 1/4 at 29 3/4. Kennecott gained 1/2 to 22 5/8 and Phelps Dodge was unchanged at 32 5/8.

Amex Prices Ease Prices on the American Stock Exchange eased and the index closed at 24.93, down .06.

Rusky Oil ended at 37 3/8 up 5/8, after being up more than 1 1/4.

Trading in the issue was halted and resumed after Rusky confirmed that its management will recommend accepting Ashland Oil of Canada's offer for Empire State Oil shares.

Among other active issues, STP was unchanged at 18 1/4. Reserve Oil gained 3/8 to 6 5/8 and Amerasia Hess warrants fell 1 1/2 to 9 1/4.

On the bond market, corporate prices lost their early gains and

closed about unchanged on the day.

Dealer reaction to the devaluation news was mixed, but it appeared to have no real market impact.

In governments, activity was light through the session and prices drifted. Bill rates, however, picked up sharply towards the latter part of the session to close about 10 basis points higher through most maturities.

30% of Big U.S. Firms to Hold Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Almost 30 percent of the largest U.S. businesses say they hope to hold the line on prices, Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson said yesterday.

About 26 percent say they have filed or intend to file requests to raise prices. The remainder have not responded or have answered in a way that leaves their intentions unclear, he said.

Mr. Grayson, concerned that too much attention was being paid to companies seeking price increases for autos, steel, coal and other goods, sent a telegram Nov. 27 to the 1,500 biggest firms asking them what they intend to do.

These are firms with annual sales of \$100 million or more that must seek advance approval before increasing prices. They represent almost half of all sales in the nation.

Of the 973 replies received, 428 said they hoped to hold the line or in some cases reduce prices. This represents 29.5 percent of the total, or 44 percent of those who have answered.

Another 395 said they intend to seek price increases, or have done so already. This is 36.4 percent of the total, or 40.6 percent of the replies.

Another 150 either said they would answer later or left their intentions unclear. This is 10 percent of the total, or 15.4 percent of the replies.

IBM Gets Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The Price Commission today approved seven price increases, including a 1.5-percent across-the-board increase to International Business Machines for all domestic products and services.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were: Commodities and wool. Year ago...

U.S. Commodity Prices. COCOA: Dec. 30.41, March 31.00, May 31.40, Sept. 31.72, Dec. 31.80. WHEAT: Dec. 1.79, 1.78, 1.77, 1.76, 1.77. CORN: Dec. 1.19, 1.19, 1.19, 1.19, 1.19.

SOYBEAN MEAL. Dec. 55.18, 55.20, 55.20, 55.20, 55.20. LIVE BEEF CATTLE. Dec. 34.72, 34.95, 34.67, 34.70, 34.63.

SHELL EGGS. Dec. 34.02, 34.05, 34.30, 34.25, 34.21. FROZEN PORK BELLIES. Feb. 33.49, 33.49, 33.49, 33.72, 33.95.

Foreign Stock Indexes. Amsterdam: 101.3, 101.3, 126.0, 92.0. Frankfurt: 152.83, 152.83, 145.14, 113.95.

Market Summary. Most Active—New York. Saxon Ind. 176,100, 181, +1/2. Am TelTel 155,900, 41, +1/2.

Dow Jones Averages. 30 Ind. 838.77, 844.52, 831.12, 855.14, 2.65. 20 Ind. 229.83, 240.34, 225.27, 237.47, -1.34.

New Highs and Lows. Allied Main 100, Pepper 100, Monroe Eq 100. Am Sterils 100, Elchin Mfg 100, Nelco Chem 100.

Natomas Oil, Gas Find. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ)—Natomas Co. said today that an exploratory well currently being drilled offshore Sumatra by a subsidiary...

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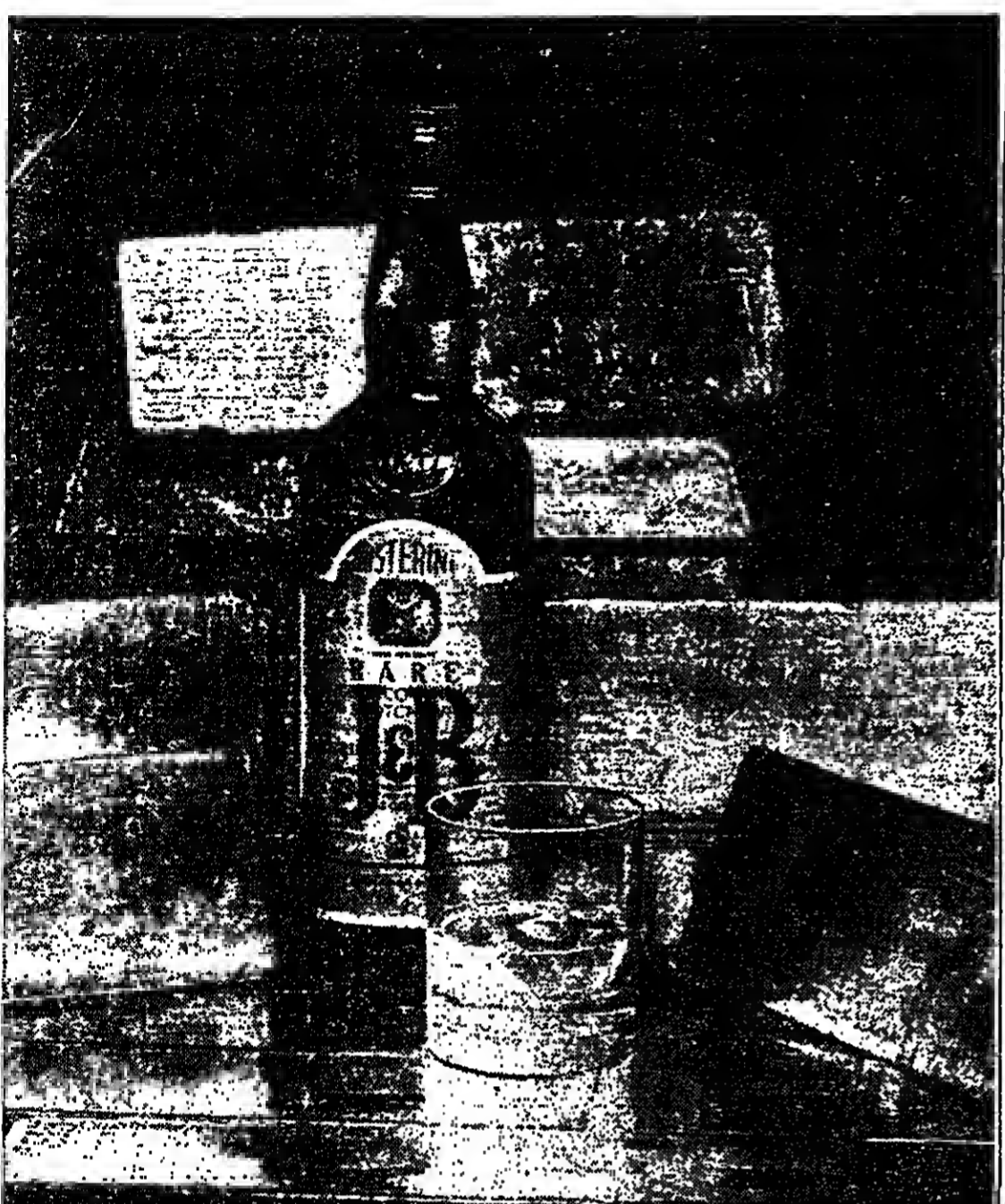
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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading' and 'Over-the-Counter Market'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'London', 'Frankfurt', and 'Other Markets'.

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Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1971

Table showing Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1971, with columns for 1971 and 1970 figures.

(All figures are in Canadian dollars)

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Large advertisement for Hilton International hotels with the headline 'ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL.' and lists of hotels in various cities.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'U-V' and 'W-X-Y-Z'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A-B-C' and 'D'.

European Markets

Table of European market data, including sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, London, Zurich, and Eurodollars.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds data, including columns for fund names, closing prices, and other metrics.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

PURE LIMESTONE WATER IS one reason Jack Daniel's is uniquely different from other American whiskeys. Totally free of iron, the water flows year 'round at the same temperature from a cool Tennessee cave, and flavors every drop of Jack Daniel's. Taste the difference it makes by asking for Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by your favorite restaurant, bar or hotel.



CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF BY CHOICE © 1971, Jack Daniel Distillery, Lem Motlow, Prop., Inc. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 361), TENN.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various sectors like technology, healthcare, and energy.

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing various bond issues, their yields, and prices.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Detailed table of international bonds with columns for bond name, yield, and price.

THE SUEZ AMERICAN RISK CAPITAL FUND S.A.

NOTICE OF MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the Special Meeting of the shareholders of The Suez American Risk Capital Fund S.A. will be held at the principal office of the Fund at Bahamas International Trust Company Limited, Nassau, Bahamas, on December 20, 1971.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics.

International Leisure Business. Established international company, with a unique product that encompasses the broad range of the leisure industry, plans to expand operations into Europe during 1972.

ROME. Large block of buildings facing four central streets, and consisting of HOTEL - RESIDENCE - APARTMENTS OFFICE PREMISES (about 1,200 rooms in all) and LARGE GARAGE IN THE VERY CENTER OF ROME Via Buoncompagni-via Veneto ON SALE For information apply to: SOCOGEN s.p.a. 1-26122 MILANO (Italy) - Piazza Misori, 2-2 Telephone: 68.18 - Cables: SOCOGEN-MILANO

OFFICES TO LET. RESIDENCES GORGON (Entrance 43 Rue Pierre-Charron) 6 ROOMS Luxuriously arranged. 6 telephone lines. Air conditioned. Apply: Mrs. GROS 073.11.90 Extension 835

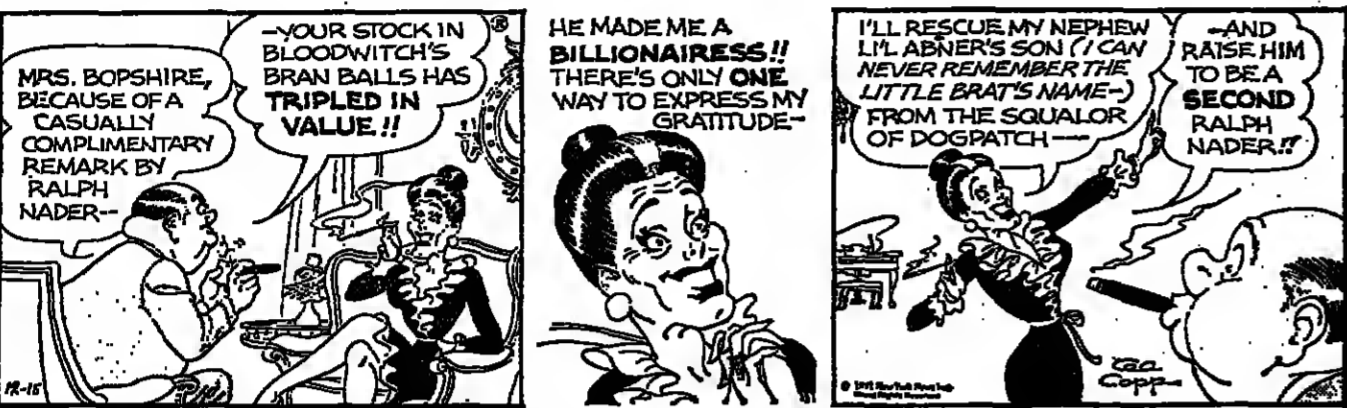
PEANUTS



B.C.



E.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Britain's Harold Franklin, a sunshine on the way back. When West won with the heart queen he played his last heart. South won the third round of hearts and cashed the ace-king of spades. If the queen had fallen he would have been home but as it was he was still two tricks short. He finessed the club jack successfully, and cashed the club ace and the heart jack to reach this position:

WEST: ♠ Q, ♥ 10, ♦ Q72, ♣ K9. EAST: ♠ —, ♥ —, ♦ 1086, ♣ 10. SOUTH: ♠ 7, ♥ A15, ♦ —, ♣ —. NORTH: ♠ J85, ♥ KJ1043, ♦ K9, ♣ A4. WEST: ♠ Q92, ♥ Q85, ♦ Q72, ♣ 852. EAST: ♠ 106, ♥ 52, ♦ 108643, ♣ 10973. SOUTH (D): ♠ AK743, ♥ A97, ♦ A35, ♣ K8. Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 3 N.T. Pass 6 N.T. Pass Pass Pass Pass. West led the club two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a grid of letters. The grid contains the letters: M, E, V, O, N, A, C, E, L, L, B, R, U, M, E, N, R, Y, P, T, A, N. The answer is 'MEVON'.

BOOKS

FLAUBERT THE MASTER: A Critical and Biographical Study (1856-1880) By Enid Starkie. Atheneum, 382 pp., illustrated, \$10.

As biographer of Baudelaire, Rimbaud and Proust, Enid Starkie's biography of the late Flaubert is a masterpiece. Starkie's writing is a total accomplishment—a blend of lucid analysis, erudition, and a human sympathy which she had an abundant store of. Starkie's knowledge of the human spirit and the constant search for a narrative out of a career which especially in later years centered around the novelist's table. Not that one doesn't sense the pain of the passage in her celebrated passage in her preface. Starkie's writing is a total accomplishment—a blend of lucid analysis, erudition, and a human sympathy which she had an abundant store of. Starkie's knowledge of the human spirit and the constant search for a narrative out of a career which especially in later years centered around the novelist's table.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues. Clues include: 1. Follower of faith; 2. Golden statuette; 3. Hardy approval; 4. Push; 5. Ruined Greek island city; 6. Get over a beam; 7. Gantry; 8. Malay. Suffix; 9. Vanquish; 10. Cant; 11. So long; 12. Sound of mirth; 13. Bradley; 14. Hairdo; 15. Bestows upon; 16. Bear Sp.; 17. Transported goods; 18. King; 19. Wait-off; 20. Porter; 21. Childhood; 22. Verdi opera; 23. Blind part; 24. Kind of plate; 25. Stock; 26. Potpourri; 27. Defendant, in law; 28. Certain new voters; 29. Beginning; 30. Perfume; 31. Degrees; 32. Fleet of Spanish; 33. Lincoln's law partner; 34. "Iliad" et al.; 35. Wise leaders; 36. Excites; 37. Forepart of a ship; 38. Savory plant; 39. Take an oath; 40. Combs in a w/h; 41. Learned man; 42. Acronym; 43. Roll into a ball; 44. Ness, for one; 45. Field; 46. Prefix; 47. Communicable code word; 48. Particle; 49. Riddle; 50. Handlike part; 51. Desert region.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "ملا في ايد"

BOOKS

FLAUBERT... A Critical and Biographical Study... by...

In Playoffs First Time Since '45 Redskins Top Rams, 38-24

By William N. Wallace... field goal, Larry Brown plunged a yard for a score, and Speedy Duncan topped off a majestic display of alert defensive play by intercepting a pass and running 46 yards for a touchdown with 24 seconds remaining.

Redskins, Chiefs Home Opening Playoffs

By William N. Wallace... Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Redskins saved the season's last game with a 38-24 victory over the Rams in a game that was a preview of the Super Bowl.

NFL Standings table with columns for Eastern Division, Central Division, and Western Division.

Special television according to Bob... The Colts have a better chance of winning the division title.

ILTF Raises the Stakes in World Tennis Showdown

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation announced today that total prize money for next season's Grand Prix circuit will amount to 650,000 pounds.

2 All-America Teams Named

CAPTAINS' ALL-AMERICA OFFENSIVE TEAM... Ends—Tommy Beasley, Auburn, and Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska.

NBA Scoring

NBA Scoring table with columns for FG FT Pts. Avg. and player names.



Associated Press... AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION—An unidentified fan smiles as he is bashed by Baltimore's Mike Curtis after the man grabbed the ball from the linebacker's hands.

Kentucky Drops 2d in Row; Rupp Sees Problems Ahead

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Adolph Rupp sees some problems ahead for his Kentucky Wildcats. Rupp, the nation's winningest college basketball coach, conceded that last night after his 11th-ranked Wildcats suffered their second straight defeat 81-83, to Michigan State.

European Soccer

Belgium vs. Italy: An Intriguing Rehearsal... By Brian Glanville... LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Belgian League will play the Belgian League at Charleroi, Belgium, tomorrow in what may well be an intriguing rehearsal for the European Nations Cup of soccer.

Basketball Polls

Basketball Polls table with columns for AP WRITERS POLL and UPI COACHES POLL.

College Basketball Scores

College Basketball Scores table with columns for EAST, MIDWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

Practice Widespread in Sports Cheating: A Question of Style?

By Steve Cady... BROOKPORT, N.Y., Dec. 14 (UPI)—He'll be using rented bowling shoes, but he'll check the wear on your shoes to see what kind of balance you've got.

Another sociologist, Gregory P. Stone of the University of Minnesota, suggested that sports cheating begins long before the game starts.

Secret cheating includes the use of drugs that enable an athlete to compete above his ability, deliberate bad plays by athletes who have been bribed to lose or are betting against themselves in the point spread, illegal equipment or any other rules violation the cheater thinks he can get away with.

Penalties for open cheating (pass interference, holding, tripping, etc.) are the means the game system uses to restore equilibrium.

French Confirm Decision on Skiers

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—The French Olympic Committee will meet Jan. 5 to elect a new president following the resignation last week of Count Jean de Beaumont.

U.S. Girl Skiers Withdraw From Downhill Race

SESTRIERE, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP)—The U.S. women's ski team will not participate in the world cup downhill race here Friday because the trail lacks "proper safety precautions," coach Hank Tauber said tonight.

Lee Trevino Named Sportsman of Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Golf's Lee Trevino has been named sportsman of the year by Sports Illustrated magazine.

Pit Stop Ruling

PARIS, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Beginning in 1973, all Formula One cars will have to make one compulsory pit stop during a grand prix race to defend, motor sport's governing body has decided.

Advertisement for Pierre Balmain featuring a woman's portrait and the text "A gift of elegance and prestige" and "AVAILABLE IN ALL WORLD AIRPORTS AND DUTY FREE BOUTIQUES".

